# MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 MARCH 1981

## Iran

Deputies Protest to Bani-Sadr--Tehran radio broadcast the text of a letter written by 122 Majlis deputies to President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr protesting his previously reported statement about a plan being considered by the Majlis for the appointment of supervisors to those ministries for which no minister has been named. The letter reminded Bani-Sadr that the presidency, Majlis and government have credibility only when the Constitution is respected. It urged him to reread articles in the Constitution that define the president's rights and prerogatives in order to ascertain whether his recent remarks about the Majlis are permissible or are "contrary to the Constitution" and "insults to the blood of the martyrs." Regarding Bani-Sadr's charge that the Majlis has been concentrating its efforts on "eliminating" the president, the deputies pointed out that only 1 out of 41 bills and draft proposals presented to the Majlis by 1 February had any bearing on the president and that in the single instance the Majlis had tried to increase the president's powers, not decrease them. The letter asked whether the current vacancies in three leading ministries are not "more dangerous" than the Majlis draft proposal for supervisors, which has been shelved for a week to give the president and prime minister "another chance." The deputies called on Bani-Sadr to refrain from adopting "such positions" and not to spend his time on issues that create "dissension and disunity." In an interview reported by Tehran radio, Minister of State for Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi said the three vacant ministerial posts will be filled by next week.

Broadcasting Criteria--The Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran radio and television network announced that it will no longer broadcast any statements, reports or programs that are not newsworthy. Its statement, broadcast by Tehran radio, asks all organizations, ministries and revolutionary institutions to stop requesting the broadcast of "local and marginal" reports.

Clashes in Tehran--According to the clandestine Radio Iran, antigovernment demonstrations took place in Tehran on 1 March in which the "enraged people" of Tehran tore up pictures of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni and President Bani-Sadr and clashed with revolution guards. The radio further claimed that the demonstrators burned down a bank branch and that Tehran students held separate antigovernment demonstrations on the same day.

## Iran-Iraq Conflict

The Islamic Conference good offices committee arrived in Tehran on 4 March, Tehran radio's Arabic service reported. After a meeting at the airport with President Bani-Sadr and Gen Val'ollah Fallahi, acting chief of staff of the armed forces, it left to meet with the Supreme Defense Council. The previous day, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, a member of the delegation, arrived separately in Tehran, where he told newsmen that the good offices committee has reached "certain conclusions" that will be raised with the Iranians. Reporting his arrival and remarks, Tehran radio noted that 'Arafat later had talks with President Bani-Sadr.

Military Situation--An Iraqi Armed Forces General Command communique, carried by INA, reported fighting in the Mehran, Susangerd and Abadan regions. An Iranian Armed Forces Joint Staff communique, broadcast by Tehran radio, confirmed the fighting on the Abadan front, noted gendarmerie operations on the Kan-e Sakht heights and claimed that an Iranian guerrilla operation penetrated a garrison inside Iraq. The radio later reported Iraqi artillery fire on residential districts of Ahvaz.

## Iraq-Jordan

King Husayn arrived in Baghdad on 3 March and met with President Saddam Husayn on the same day. An Amman radio report on his arrival notes that the talks were to be "on the development of events in the Arab homeland and the close fraternal ties between the two countries."

## PDRY-USSR

According to Moscow radio, Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev held a meeting in Moscow during which the two men expressed satisfaction with the "successful development" of links between the CPSU and YSP.

## Oman

In an interview with the Paris-based magazine AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah denied that his country has granted bases to the United States. Oman has agreed, he stressed, only to provide "facilities" for U.S. forces "in circumstances that involve no injury to our sovereignty or harm to our neighbors." He added that the facilities are "conditional and subject to our approval" and that Oman is not willing to become involved in any conflict.

## Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi Speech--In a speech broadcast live by Tripoli radio on 2 March, Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said Libya follows a policy of "positive neutrality" in its relations with the United States and the Soviet Union, despite the fact that the Soviet Union is a "friend without doubt," while the United States threatens Libya's independence. The Soviet Union, he added, has supplied Libya with "almost all" its weapons, while the United States will not even sell Libya cars. Al-Qadhdhafi criticized France for playing the role of "colonizer and plunderer" in Africa, but he praised France's independent foreign policy and offered to meet "at any level" with French officials to discuss Libyan-French friendship. He also reiterated Libya's right to establish unity with the Chadian people. Referring to Africans who enter Libya illegally looking for work, Al-Qadhdhafi said Libya has the right to deal with them as it wishes, including the right to "mobilize" them, deport them or put them in camps.

Revolutionary Committees' Statement--A statement issued at the final session of a meeting of Libyan revolutionary committees, broadcast by Tripoli's Voice of the Arab Homeland radio, pledged among other things to "continue physical liquidation of the enemies of people's authority at home and abroad" and to continue to fight U.S. "colonialism" in the area.

## Afghanistan-Pakistan

The man who hijacked a Pakistan International Airlines Boeing 720 on 2 March, forcing it to land at Kabul airport, has asked the DRA Government to request Iran's permission for the airliner to fly "through Iranian airspace," Kabul radio reported. The DRA sent the request to the Iranian Embassy but has not yet received a reply, according to the radio. It further reported that the hijacker denied earlier reports that he belongs to the Pakistan People's Party, saying that he is a member of the "Zulfiqar" organization. If Pakistani authorities announced this, he pledged, he would release the women and children passengers. Karachi radio later carried such an announcement, and the Soviet news agency TASS reported that 26 women and children and 1 man were released on the morning of 4 March. Earlier, Karachi radio's English service reported that the hijacker has two accomplices and that the Pakistani negotiating team that went to Afghanistan has not been allowed to establish direct contact with the hijackers.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ISLAMIC GOOD OFFICES COMMITTEE MEETS IN JIDDA

LD032130 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2100 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Jidda, 3 Mar (SPA)--The Islamic good offices committee met today at Al-Hamra Palace in Jidda under the chairmanship of Guinea's president, Ahmed Sekou Toure, to study the results of its visits to Tehran and Baghdad.

At the beginning of this week the committee visited Iran and Iraq, thus starting its good efforts to settle the dispute between the two countries.

Sekou Toure Comment

GF031907 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Guinea's President Ahmed Sekou Toure, chairman of the Islamic good offices committee mediating between Iraq and Iran, which returned to Jidda yesterday, has expressed hope that the committee's efforts will be successful. In a statement today to SPA and Saudi television, President Sekou Toure said that during its visits to Tehran and Baghdad the committee heard the views of the two countries. He said the committee will embark on the second phase of its mission and will put forward tangible proposals which could bring about a cease-fire. He said that in view of the committee's delicate and important mission it was decided to visit both Tehran and Baghdad once again. He declared that both sides have agreed to a cease-fire and said that this is a positive result.

President Sekou Toure said that the committee is working to bring about a cease-fire between Iraq and Iran and to end military confrontation and safeguard life and property. It will then seek to define responsibilities and rectify the situation between the two Muslim countries.

He added: The noble Islamic religion enjoins us to reconcile Muslims. He asserted that Muslims are struggling to regain Palestinian rights and restore Jerusalem to the Arabs and also to restore freedom to Afghanistan so that its people can choose the system they want. He said that all this depends on there being agreement among the Muslim nation; hence the interest of the entire Muslim community in the Iraqi-Iranian war. He said that the committee's task is heard and enormous but it will continue its work however demanding it may be.

Departs for Tehran

LD040744 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0655 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Jidda, 4 Mar (SPA)--The Islamic good offices committee led by Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure left for Tehran earlier this morning in another attempt to resolve the conflict between Iraq and Iran.

YASIR 'ARAFAT LEAVES RIYADH FOR TEHRAN 3 MAR

JN031439 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1425 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Jidda, 3 Mar (GNA)--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and member of the Islamic good offices committee, left Riyadh for Tehran this afternoon.

He was seen off by Prince Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al-Muhsin, deputy of the Mecca region's amir, and Lt Gen Mansur ash-Shu'aybi, ruler of the western region.

'Arafat said that his visit to Iran is for the purpose of completing [istikmal] the good offices between Iran and Iraq. He added that the head and members of the committee will leave for Tehran at dawn tomorrow. 'Arafat expressed the hope that the committee's effort will culminate in success.

'ARAFAT DENOUNCES ISRAELI ATTACKS ON LEBANON

JN031703 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]--has stressed that the efforts undertaken by the PLO and the Islamic good offices committee to halt fighting between Iraq and Iran are part of the PLO's struggle to direct all Islamic and Arab capabilities toward the liberation of Palestine from Zionist occupation.

In a statement to SPA Brother Abu 'Ammar denounced recurrent barbaric aggressions by the Zionist enemy by land, sea and air against Lebanese cities and villages and Palestinian camps. The brother commander in chief also denounced the aggression by enemy planes yesterday which caused the martyrdom and wounding of several innocent civilians. He said that the shameful violations the Zionist enemy is committing against the Palestinian people will not alter the Palestinians' stand, but will increase their confrontation of this aggression.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar arrived in Tehran today to inform Iranian officials of the discussions the Islamic good offices committee had with Iraqi officials. The other members of the committee will arrive in Tehran tomorrow.

## KUWAIT

### AL-ANBA' REPORTS SPECULATION ON NEW CABINET

LD011110 Kuwait KUNA Diplomatic Information Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Kuwait, 1 March--Kuwait's AL-ANBA' reports today that according to speculations rife in Kuwait, a number of former ministers have affirmed that they will decline to join the new Cabinet. These include Minister of Trade 'Abd al-Wahhab an-Nafisi.

According to the paper the new personalities put forward in speculation as likely to enter the Cabinet include former Armed Forces Chief of Staff Maj Gen Salih al-Muhamman as-Sabah, Kuwaiti Permanent Delegate to the United Nations 'Abdallah Bisharah and Shaykh Nasir Muhammad al-Ahmad as-Sabah.

The paper quotes informed sources as saying that Mishari al-'Anjari, a member of the newly elected National Assembly, is likely to be included in the Cabinet, as is Ahmad Bazigh al-Yasin.

According to the paper some ministers in the old Cabinet will remain in the same posts in the new Cabinet. These include the ministers of electricity and water, general health and foreign affairs. It is not known yet whether Education Minister Marzuq will remain in his post or will be given another portfolio.

## OMAN

### OFFICIAL ON GULF PACT, ARAB RELATIONS, ISRAEL

LD031627 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 2-8 Mar 81 p 29

[Interview of Omani Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah--place and date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Do you believe that agreement on the Gulf security issue is a serious possibility this time?

[Answer] I believe that the discussion has been more than serious. The Gulf security issue has become a reality. The discussions at the At-Ta'if conference went beyond the security issue and dealt with economic, social and educational issues.

[Question] What about the Omani plan for the protection of the Strait of Hormuz?

[Answer] The Omani plan was merely a study prepared by the sultanate for the protection of the strait following threats to close it. Gulf ministers had even warned against this, including Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, who referred to Palestinian threats to carry out actions leading to the closure of the strait and to halting navigation in it. The study prepared by the sultanate on the possibilities of navigation being obstructed presented proposals for dealing with the matter and its perils. The study, however, was received with uproar, especially after our stance at the Baghdad summit. The sultanate's proposals on the need to protect the strait still stand and have been emphasized by the developments in the area. Had our proposals been implemented, there would have been no need for the presence of fleets in and around the Gulf to protect the strait and the passage of oil.

Facilities and Not Bases

[Question] What is the situation with regard to the military facilities for the Americans, and do they have bases in the sultanate?

[Answer] Bases? No. They do not have bases. Had we wanted to give them bases, we would have announced that openly, because we do not conceal anything in our policy. Even if we concealed it, the Americans would have announced it, because their system demands the discussion and announcement of every decision even if it is the hiring of bases. The agreement with Washington does not go beyond providing facilities for American forces in circumstances that involve no injury to our sovereignty or harm to our neighbors. The Soviets have facilities in more than one area. They also have friendship and cooperation agreements with more than one state "for the sake of establishing strategic balance," according to the parties to these agreements. The Soviets also have more than one base, but nobody mentions them. There are no bases for the Americans here and there will not be. The facilities are conditional and subject to our approval and not theirs. They are not prejudicial to the interests of our brothers and neighbors. Moreover, we are not prepared to involve ourselves in any conflict. The general situation is that there is a Soviet danger, and no one can deny that. The Americans and the West in general have relations with the Gulf area--stable relations. There is friendship and cooperation between the two sides, but the Russians are aliens and newcomers to the area with strange ideas, whose objective is to control and dominate.

Brezhnev's "Threats"

[Question] What about Brezhnev's appeal and plan for the neutralization of the Gulf?

[Answer] Our assessment of Brezhnev's "hands off the Gulf" appeal is that the Soviets want by this means to give themselves international legitimacy and the right to interference in the affairs of the Gulf. Brezhnev is no guardian of peoples, to ask me or any other person to cooperate with any particular party. What right does he have to interfere in the Gulf's political situation and future? If he is working for peace--and that is the basis of his appeal, as he put it--then he should prove this by withdrawing from Afghanistan and thus save the billions he is spending on his war against the Afghan people. He wants to impose his views on one part of the world and retain the part which he occupies and dominates. He directs threats against the Gulf area and calls for doing this and that. The era of colonialism has gone for good but the Soviets, by the friendship treaties they are imposing, are actually signing protection agreements. This is neocolonialism.

[Question] South Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has called for a summit meeting of Gulf, Arabian Peninsula and Horn of Africa heads of state to agree on neutralizing the area and removing the bases. What is the sultanate's view on this?

[Answer] One does not give something that one does not have. For us to believe what he says, he must take back the bases he has offered to the Russians. The attitude of the South Yemenis is clear. They are encouraging terrorism and interfering in our affairs. They have a radio station that is directed against us. They are openly calling for the overthrow of the regimes in the area. Their encouragement of the national front in North Yemen is quite open.

Their attitude to the Soviet Union, their submission to it and their participation in Ethiopia's war against Somalia and the Eritreans are well known. Despite all this, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad calls for a neutrality conference. Before making such a call, he must stop his interference and pursue a peaceful course. When this takes place, things could be considered.

The Only Link With Egypt

[Question] You announced that you would change your stance on the two Camp David agreements if Israel did not change its stance on Jerusalem. This was understood to mean that you would sever your relations with Egypt. Nothing has changed, and your position has not changed. Why?

[Answer] Our position regarding the Camp David policy has changed. We are now with the Arab unanimity in relation to the Palestine issue. As for the relationship with Egypt, it is bilateral and has nothing to do with the general stands. Still, would Jerusalem return if we severed our relations with Egypt? We in the sultanate are maintaining the only Arab link with Egypt so that the Egyptians will not feel that all the Arab states are fighting them. We help them to understand things and we have been able to make them adopt a hard line on Jerusalem. We were against severing relations even at the Baghdad summit which sanctioned it. Moreover, bilateral relations serve peoples and not regimes.

The American Change for the Better

[Question] Does the sultanate believe that the administration of Republican President Ronald Reagan will change the policy on the Middle East?

[Answer] I believe that the change will be for the better. The general situation requires the United States, as a friendly state having interests, to proceed in its policy toward understanding the interests of its friends. The new administration has a more comprehensive view of world issues. This administration has comprehensive view of world issues. This administration has declared its frank position, especially with regard to Soviet expansion. This is a positive step which will halt Soviet infiltration of the Third World. It has also announced that it will consider supplying arms to some of the area's states. It has no complex like the complex Carter had. The achievement of balance between Israel and the Arabs is now being studied seriously.

[Question] Do you believe that there is a new European move in the Middle East?

[Answer] I believe that there is something new in the atmosphere, but the Europeans will not achieve what the American initiative has achieved. In other words, the European initiative requires intensive consultations and the securing of a sort of agreement among all the parties concerned, because if it were to fail, the road would be closed to all new initiatives. For this reason and as a precaution, prior consultations are taking place so that the initiative will have the support of everybody.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### YAMANI ON NUCLEAR ENERGY, SOVIET THREAT TO IRAN

LD031721 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 24 Feb 81 p 7

[Aake Ringberg interview with Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani: "Less Oil During Nineties"]

[Text] Riyadh, 23 Feb--"Oil will play the same role as it does today for the rest of the decade and into the nineties, but we must go in for alternative energy sources the whole time," Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Shaykh Yamani said in a DAGENS NYHETER interview Monday [23 February], advising a Swedish housebuilder: "Oil during the eighties, but think about insulation, less and less oil during the nineties!"

Yamani, the best known of Saudi Arabia's rulers in the outside world and the most influential minister in OPEC, received a group of Swedish journalists in connection with the Swedish royal visit to Saudi Arabia. He spoke about the life of oil, nuclear power, the Middle East question, Ronald Reagan and the Soviet threat, which he saw as a potential danger for the weak and divided Iran and thus for the whole region.

Yamani had obviously been treated to a horrifying picture of the nuclear society painted by Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten at their meeting the previous evening, because it took a long time before he was willing to divulge his own view, which was that nuclear power is one of the sources of energy which the world will not be able to do without if it wants to survive.

How long will the world's oil last? "Well," said Yamani, "if we produce 8.5 million barrels a day (at present we are producing 10 million barrels a day), then the oil will last long enough for it no longer to be necessary, that is, until new sources of energy have emerged. At present Saudi Arabia is overproducing as a result of a war between Iran and Iraq, and would ideally like to keep its production down to 5.2 million barrels a day."

"With 5.2 million barrels a day Saudi Arabia would have enough money for its present economic development and growth program--everything in excess of the 5.2 million mark is converted into petrodollars, 'recycling,' and," Yamani said, "pure loss, partly because we have lost on the dollar's falling value (at present the trend is an upward one) and partly because of inflation. But of course, a large part of the petrodollars is used for large and profitable projects."

On the subject of nuclear power Yamani said: "If all countries were to decide to do without nuclear power, you would soon be beset by great problems. There are today no more known oil reserves than there were in 1973. There is much more drilling for oil today than in 1973. Mexico, Alaska and the North Sea have been added to the list. Saudi Arabia is responsible for more than 40 percent of OPEC exports."

Like King Khalid and Prince Fahd in DAGENS NYHETER interviews in the last 2 days, Yamani was asked for his views on the new U.S. President Ronald Reagan. It seems as if the Saudi rulers have decide to place great expectations in Ronald Reagan. Yamani, like Khalid and Fahd, expressed himself positively. Yamani laughed off Reagan's many pro-Israeli statements during the election campaign, saying:

"Israel and the Palestinians are of course our greatest problem. Our opinion is that Reagan has very good prospects for pressuring Israel into making concessions. Why? First because we assume that Reagan, who is 70, will not be standing for a second term and that consequently he can maneuver completely independently of considerations of electoral tactics for the next election campaign."

There are probably not many people who understand how the Palestinian question can go so deep into the hearts of the Arabs, who see the Israeli occupation for what it is: a theft of Arab land. Yamani put forward this idea when I asked him which he considered to be the greatest threat--Zionism or the threat from the Soviet Union in the Middle East.

"Without a doubt, Zionism," he replied. "It is Zionism which has bitten off one of our hands--Yamani bit his hand as a demonstration--but the Soviet Union is still a potential threat. However, we are watchful against this threat. The weakness and divisions in Iran only benefit the Soviet Union. Be sure of that."

Does he think the Russians may march into Iran? He does indeed think so.

"You in the West did not react when the Russians were suddenly in the Horn of Africa, or when they suddenly appeared in Aden or when they attacked Afghanistan."

"Does Saudi Arabia send arms? He did not want to reveal this. The oil shaykh looked at his wristwatch.

"Sorry," he said. "I have religious reasons for finishing the audience."

COMMENTARY ON UK'S ROLE IN EUROPEAN INITIATIVE

LD032236 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] The British Government has denied that there is any plan to hold a meeting between the British foreign secretary and PLO leader Mr Yasir 'Arafat.

Despite the fact that official circles in London do not consider a meeting of the British foreign secretary and the PLO leaders as likely, should the opportunity arise in the future, as these circles put it, the fact remains that the official denial of the existence of such an idea by the British Government in the wake of statements circulated in the circles of the British capital regarding the continuation of Britain's reservation toward the probable European initiative regarding the Arab-Israeli conflict, gives the impression that the British attitude is still vague and unclear, despite the feelings of a desire for British participation which has so far remained [word indistinct].

The question which observers are asking now is: Are the British afraid of seriously embarking on participating in any European initiative? The reply to this question presents itself through the speedy British reaction which so far gives the impression of not being serious, a matter which is bound to create a feeling of bitterness to the authors of the cause, not only in view of the history of Britain's relations with the Palestinian cause--relations which might demand from the British that their dealing with the cause should be distinguished--but also from the reality of the relations which are developing at the level of mutual interests between London and the Arab world, relations both sides are anxious to promote for their peoples' interests. This is what the realities of national interests demand, in addition to the necessity that dealing with these realities should derive from common convictions based on [word indistinct] grounds.

For its part, the Arab world is showing good intentions toward Britain. It is clear that the expected visit by the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, to a number of Arab capitals seeks further cooperation between the two sides. But bolstering some of the attitudes concerning the issue of the Arab-Israeli conflict by London will no doubt be reflected in this visit.

PDRY

PFLO COMMENTARY ON THATCHER STATEMENT, OMAN

LD031914 Aden Voice of PFLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 3 Mar 81 EA

[Text] The Arab Gulf region is being swept these days by a wave of disapproval and opposition to the proposals put forward by Thatcher, the British prime minister, in Washington, in connection with the setting-up of a multinational force that will undertake the task of protecting the Gulf as she claimed. Reaction rejecting protection of the Arab Gulf region by imperialist forces was embodied in the strong denunciation of these statements. The purpose of the imperialist military moves is to keep the Arabs under the colonialist flag.

The puppet regime of Qabus in Muscat joined a complicated game with the world powers by providing them with military facilities and bases in Oman. By so doing the regime did not only register its betrayal of the rights of our Omani people and violation and contamination of our national soil but also contributed directly to facilitating the aggression of the imperialist powers against the peoples in the region.

The imperialist West has found no cover for its onslaught and the implementation of its colonialist schemes in the Arab Gulf region other than the alleged Soviet threat. The political dictionary of the world imperialist powers says that any honorable nationalist action means terrorist action and those who undertake such action are Soviet agents. This cracked disc played repeatedly by imperialist circles together with Qabus and his fellow travellers no longer serves any purpose in deceiving the masses.

The colonialist countries are working for the restoration of their colonialism over the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The task of keeping the Gulf region, which has strategically important resources, under the colonialist flag is also a matter of strategic importance, according to the theories of the United States and its NATO allies.

When West European states claim that their military presence in the region needs the acceptance of the existing regimes in the Gulf region, they mean by this their agent regimes such as Qabus' regime whose troops participate with them these days in joint military exercises. The purpose of the exercises is to get acquainted with the topography of the region so that when zero hour arrives preparations will have been completed and consequently there will be no obstacles or difficulties to obstruct the onward rush of the imperialist troops to achieve their laid down objectives.

The puppet Muscat regime has been exposed. It continues to play the old tune of the imperialist circles. The features of the plot watched by the United States, Qabus and Britain have become clear. After all this can we not say that the puppet Muscat regime of Qabus is no more than an agent or a plaything of imperialism? It is a fifth column for the enemies of the people in the Arab Gulf region.

Qabus must be deterred before he goes any further. The responsibility for this falls, above all, on the Omani masses and their vigilant forces so that the dishonor to our people is lifted and the soil of our homeland is cleansed of the enemies and the hirelings.

CHAIRMAN HAS 'FRIENDLY' MEETING WITH BREZHNEV

For Moscow Domestic Service report on the meeting between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, in Moscow on 3 March, see the 26th CPSU Congress section of the 4 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

U.S., EGYPTIAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS SINAI FORCE

NC281536 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1425 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Cairo, 28 Feb (MENA)--Important talks began today at the Foreign Ministry between Egypt and the United States to discuss the formation of international multinational force to supervise the final withdrawal from Sinai scheduled in April 1982. The Egyptian side was headed by First Foreign Minister Under Secretary Ambassador Usamah al-Baz and the U.S. side by Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Michael Sterner, who arrived in Cairo yesterday evening. The Egyptian side included Ambassadors Fawzi al-Abrashi and 'Umar Musa.

After the meeting, which lasted over 3 hours, Dr al-Baz said that the issue of forming the international force is a technical one and must be solved in the next few months, though there is no specific date. Michael Sterner supported Dr al-Baz's views, saying that Egypt, the United States and Israel want to settle this subject as soon as possible so that several other articles in the peace treaty can be implemented.

Dr al-Baz pointed out that any country can participate in the formation of the force. He said: We do not rule out nor close the door to any country, whether European or not, to participate in this force. However, we have not yet reached the point of determing which countries would participate in it. He further said: We certainly believe in a general role for the United Nations in this issue, but its participation is another question. We will always welcome participation and presence of the United Nations. Regarding the financing of the international force Michael Sterner said that this point has not been reached.

Al-Baz said that the formation of this force will be discussed by the three parties in the next few weeks. He said: We do not view this subject as a problem or obstacle. We believe that all the articles of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty are being implemented and we hope that Israel will continue to implement them without any problems. He continued by saying that on its part, Egypt will not place any obstacles. He said that the United States is basically responsible for the formation of the multinational force, and the other parties must cooperate with it. Egypt is exerting all efforts to facilitate this task and Israel must follow the Egyptian behavior, Al-Baz said.

Asked whether agreement on specific points have been reached regarding the international force, Sterner said: We have not yet reached specific points, but we are listening to the Egyptian and Israeli views. The U.S. delegation will have another round of talks with the Egyptian side and will then return to the United States to submit a report on the results of the talks to the U.S. officials. Sterner also said that the U.S. delegation is not carrying any proposals regarding the international force, but has some ideas and expects ideas from both parties.

Asked whether there were any differences between Egypt and Israel over this issue, Sterner stressed there were no differences and that both parties are acting to complete this subject. He said that he does not expect any major problems within the framework of honoring the articles of the peace treaty, particularly concerning Israeli withdrawal from Sinai. Al-Baz commented on this by saying that Egypt would like this harmony to continue without any problems.

The Egyptian and U.S. sides will hold another working session this evening that will be followed by a third session tomorrow morning, Sunday. Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali is expected to meet with the U.S. delegation tomorrow, Sunday.

AL-AHRAM COMMENTS ON EGYPT-ISRAEL NORMALIZATION

NC010857 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 1 Mar 81

[From the press review]

[Text] In an editorial headlined "Israel and the Election Game," AL-AHRAM points out that before the election campaign in Israel started Egypt tried to keep out of this domestic affair. However, the Menahem Begin government, vigorously trying to exploit the issue of the normalization of relations between Israel and Egypt as a weapon in the campaign, asked its foreign minister, Yitzhaq Shamir, to issue an official statement--which he personally distributed--saying that Egypt is placing obstacles in the way of normalization.

The paper adds: That is what the Israeli foreign minister said. However, the Israeli Foreign Ministry some time ago announced that normalization is proceeding well. What is important is not describing and assessing how far normalization has progressed, because this matter is relative, psychological and requires popular involvement and, therefore, cannot be measured by the same scale Israel desires. This is true especially since Israel alone is responsible for placing fabricated and intentional obstacles which have prompted Egyptians to hesitate when dealing with the new reality obtained as a result of the peace treaty reached through the historic initiative launched by President as-Sadat and through the joint Egyptian-U.S. effort with a view to establishing a just, lasting peace in the Middle East in which Israel can enjoy security and peace for the first time. Israel has not been able to enjoy security and peace because of successive wars and battles, which have not yet ended and because of its actions in southern Lebanon and in the occupied Arab territories.

AL-AHRAM affirms that the peace issue is more important than to be the subject of electioneering or useless verbal campaigns. We are aware that the forthcoming election will be delicate and difficult, but governments come and go.

The paper points out that Egypt has tried to keep out of the campaign because we knew in advance that the Likud bloc would use all weapons and that some of these weapons may be a danger to those who do not use them well, especially if such weapons harm a more sublime and noble aim than campaigns and conflicts. This aim, undoubtedly, is the peace that has begun to materialize between Egypt and Israel and that will be a major sign on the road of peace between Israel and the Palestinian people and the peoples of all the Arab world.

NORMALIZATION ANNIVERSARY MARKED BY PROTESTS

LD281147 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 27 Feb 81 p 1

[Bureau report: "Lawyers' Demonstration and the Distribution of One Million Palestinian Flags"]

[Text] Cairo--The first anniversary of the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel yesterday did not pass in a calm and normal manner. Many groups and various opposition and popular factions demonstrated their categorical opposition to this normalization.

Egypt will remember 26 February as "Palestine Day" and the day on which one million Palestinian flags were distributed in the Egyptian capital, as opposed to one flag raised at the Israeli Embassy, around which strict security measures were taken.

At noon yesterday, many members of the Egyptian Lawyers' Association staged a political demonstration to emphasize their rejection of the normalization of relations with Israel, by burning Israeli flags and hoisting the Palestinian flag over the association's building. The spokesman for the Committee for the Defense of Freedoms invited PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to attend an Egyptian-Palestinian conference to be held in Cairo.

Former People's Assembly member and Freedoms Committee spokesman Ahmad Nasir told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that he will be glad to have 'Arafat come to Cairo on the day the conference is scheduled to convene--6 March--and address a message to the conference which will discuss the ways and means to confront the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel.

A large number of lawyers and journalists gathered outside the building where the [Israeli] flags were burned, and a statement was issued by the association board defining its stance on normalization. The demonstrators shouted: Palestine is Arab; down with Zionism. An argument took place between a number of lawyers and the police forces which surrounded the association's building.

In its statement the association emphasized its rejection of normalization before complete withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and the restoration to the Palestinian people of their legitimate rights to determine their own fate, to return to their country and to establish a state on their land.

The statement said that the association asserts its full support for the Palestinian revolution and its only legitimate representative, the PLO, and rejects any attempt at denying and casting doubt on this representation and at presenting suspect substitutes for it.

Groups of Egyptians and the democratic lawyers group distributed similar statements. Groups of political and professional personalities issued statements the day before yesterday, strongly attacking Camp David agreements and the normalization measures.

AS-SADAT APPOINTS GHAZALAH NEW DEFENSE MINISTER

NC041109 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat has issued a republican decree appointing Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah as minister of defense and war production and commander in chief of the armed forces.

BADANI FUNERAL HELD; FOREIGN DELEGATIONS ATTEND

Sudanese Delegation

NC031240 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Mar 31

[Text] Cairo, 3 Mar (MENA)--A Sudanese military delegation led by Lt Gen Fathi 'Umar Abu al-Hasan, assistant minister of defense, arrived in Cairo at noon today from Khartoum to attend the funeral of martyr Field Marshal Ahmad Badawi, minister of defense and commander in chief of the armed forces, and his martyred colleagues.

Somali Delegation

NC031324 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1315 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Cairo, 3 Mar (MENA)--Somali Vice President [title as received] Lt Gen Mohamed Ali Samantar arrived in Cairo this afternoon to attend the funeral of Defense Minister and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces Field Marshal Ahmad Badawi.

Report on Funeral Ceremony

NC031257 [Editorial report] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1202 GMT on 3 March links up with all Cairo transmitters to relay, live, the funeral of the late Egyptian Defense Minister, Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi, and the 13 officers who were killed with him in a 2 March helicopter crash. The announcer reports a large crowd of mourners awaiting the start of the funeral in a pavillion near the Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir Mosque in Cairo. High-ranking Egyptian officials and representatives of the diplomatic corps in Cairo are also reported to be present.

At 1224 GMT, Egyptian President as-Sadat and Vice President Mubarak arrive at the pavillion to take part in the funeral procession. At 1226 GMT the cortege starts on its way with President as-Sadat leading the way. Army bands play dirges while military vehicles carry the coffins of the former defense minister and the other martyrs. Flags at the Defense Ministry are flying at half mast. The relay ends at 1250 GMT with the procession proceeding to the burial site.

EGYPTIAN INTELLIGENCE FOILS SYRIAN ESPIONAGE PLAN

NC020932 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0815 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Cairo, 2 Mar (MENA)--The weekly magazine MAY, published today, says that the Egyptian General Intelligence Department has foiled a plot drawn up by the Syrian Ba'th Party for the assassination in Egypt of high-ranking personalities, the sabotage of installations and the bombing of populated areas. The paper says that the Syrian intelligence was able to recruit a number of Egyptians studying in Paris to work against Egypt. Syrian intelligence directed those traitors to form a so-called [League of] Egyptian Students in Paris, which it financed and supplies with the means to issue leaflets opposed to Egypt's policy and to adopt hostile attitudes on various occasions.

The magazine says that Syrian intelligence issued false Syrian passports with assumed names for some of the deviate elements, and then helped them travel to Damascus where they received training in the use of small and medium arms, the preparation and use of explosives against various targets, as well as in the use of handgrenades and antitank rockets. The training took place in the camp of Battalion 949 in Damascus. At the end of the training they were received by the chief of Syrian intelligence who asked them to form Ba'thist cells in Egypt in preparation for moving among the Egyptian masses, especially the students, to oppose the regime.

Syrian intelligence chose some elements from among those trained and instructed them to assassinate high-ranking personalities in Egypt and to plant explosives inside public transport facilities and other vital targets to create public fear and influence stability on the domestic front.

The magazine says that Syrian elements instructed Kamal Fawzi Hasanayn, an unsuccessful student who had studied Russian at the linguistics college in Egypt and dodged the army draft, to go to some Arab countries to polarize similar elements and organizations. They issued a passport to him under the name of Habib Muhamad Rajab.

Spy Kamal Fawzi Hasanayn formed a league of Egyptian students in Paris under the supervision of a Syrian intelligence officer, called Mustafa al-Amin, who worked through the Syrian Embassy in Paris and who presented himself to the spy as a member of the Syrian Students League. Syrian intelligence instructed spy Kamal Hasanayn to travel to Egypt last December to begin implementation of the scheme. The eyes of the men of the general intelligence department were watching him everwhere. He was arrested last Saturday with the knowledge of the state security presecution. "Asim 'Abd al-Hamid Nasr, head of the state's supreme security prosecution, began investigation and interrogation at the 'Ali 'Umar Secretariat. The spy made detailed confessions. The magazine says that the full story of this plot will be published next week.

MAY REPORTS SAUDI ARABIA GIVING RDF FACILITIES

NC020758 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0729 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Cairo, 2 Mar (MENA)--Today's edition of the weekly magazine MAY mentions that Saudi Arabia has granted military facilities to the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces. The magazine adds that Saudi Arabia has requested nonpublication of reports to this effect.

SAUDI ARABIA REPORTED BUYING SOVIET TANKS, ARMS

NC020754 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0723 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Cairo, 2 Mar (MENA)--The weekly magazine MAY says in today's edition that Saudi Arabia has bought a large number of Soviet-made tanks, field artillery and various ammunition and that these were sent to Iraq via the Jordanian port of Al-'Aqabah. The magazine says the transaction was made by an Arab country situated along the Red Sea coast.

MAY DENIES REPORTS OF PLANNED GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE

NC020835 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0805 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Cairo, 2 Mar (MENA)--Today's edition of the weekly magazine MAY says there is no truth to reports about a Cabinet reshuffle in Egypt. The magazine adds that the current cabinet is carrying out its responsiblities to realize the tasks that have been entrusted to it.

PROGRESSIVE GROUPING LEADER RETURNS FROM MOSCOW

NC031541 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1528 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Cairo, 3 Mar (MENA)--Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, the leader of the National Progressive Unionist Grouping, returned to Cairo from Moscow today after attending the 26th CPSU Congress at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. Khalid Muhyi ad-Din had left Cairo on 19 February.

AL-AKHBAR EDITOR VIEWS OPPOSITION STATEMENTS

NC011218 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0940 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Cairo, 1 Mar (MENA)--Musa Sabri, chief editor of the newspaper AL-AKHBAR, says that those who preach the aberration of democracy in Egypt are the ones who persecute themselves by merely adopting rejectionist attitudes against the overwhelming majority. Writing in today's edition of AL-AKHBAR under the title "Why Is the Opposition Persecuting Itself?" Musa Sabri says: Those people write, make speeches, hold press conferences and publish in their newspapers big lies with the aim of casting doubts on Egypt's stability and serving the capitals that attack Egypt.

In his article, Sabri discusses a statement recently issued by a small number of opposition figures on the first anniversary of the Egyptian-Israeli normalization process. The statement was issued under the title "A Statement From the Egyptians." Sabri says that the statement should have been termed "a statement from some Egyptians," because it did not speak for the majority of the people who, contrary to what the statement said, support the peace process and the promotion of democracy.

The author says that he possibly would have ignored the statement and would have not published or commented on it if it were not for the fact that Mumtaz Nassar, an independent member of the People's Assembly, held a press conference attended by foreign reporters and said that the opposition is being persecuted and that the proof would be that the statement and the proceedings of the press conference would not be published.

Sabri says: We do not publish such statements because they do not represent a political trend. They merely express the opinions of a few individuals with conflicting tendencies and political objectives, joined together only by a rejectionist and ambiguous attitude. We have heard these views thousands of times on Moscow radio and read them in the hired Arabic newspapers.

The article also analyzes statements made during the press conference by deputy Mumtaz Nassar, Marxist journalist and member of the grouping party Lutfi al-Khuli, and former ambassador to Moscow Murad Ghalib. The statements were translated from Arabic into English by Muhammad Sayyid Ahmadf, who is also a Marxist journalist. Sabri also publishes a photocopy of the call, in AT-TALI'AH magazine and signed by Lufti al-Khuli, advocating Soviet bases in Egypt to work jointly with the Egyptian forces under the slogan of joint action against the common enemy, asserting that this is an urgent matter that should not be delayed and describing such bases as revolutionary defense centers. Sabri says that he assumes that those who spoke at the press conference to foreign reporters are the same people who issued the statement referred to here.

Sabri asks: What were their answers during this press conference? He then adds that Murad Ghalib, answering a question about an alternative to Camp David, said that there were 500 alternatives, but he failed to come up with one single alternative, just as all the Arab states have failed to produce an alternative to Camp David. Sabri says he wishes to remind Murad Chalib that he himself said, upon returning to Cairo after resigning his diplomatic post, that he thought he would be detained or arrested but was happy with the democratic atmosphere in which his freedom was not in any way limited.

Regarding the call of Marxist writer Lutfi al-Khuli for the establishemnt of Soviet bases in Egypt in cooperation with the Egyptian forces to defend Egyptian soil, Musa Sabri asks: Does independent deputy Mumtaz Nassar approve of this call by his colleague who signed the statement? Musa Sabri affirms that Egyptians can never accept such a call. It is very clear that we removed all the Soviet military bases and the Soviet military presence, and that we shall not accept either American or Soviet military bases in any form. He says that what happened during the glorious October war confirmed that only the Egyptian Army can defend the Egyptian soil.

The writer adds that he referred to this in order to point out the contradiction in the ideologies and thoughts of those who held this press conference, which was attended by the honorable deputy, who also signed the statement which said that Camp David is responsible for the rule of steel and fire in Iraq, Syria and Libya, for the situation prevailing in the rest of the Arab states and for the war between Iran and Iraq.

Concluding his article, the writer says that if the opposition desires a sound and pure exercise of democracy, which it is actually enjoying now, it should offer solutions to the problems facing us and advance useful opinions. But to rally around worn out slogans will be useless and will not lead to the establishment of an effective opposition.

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN VISITS BAGHDAD FOR TALKS

Arrival Report

JN031148 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1145 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Mar (INA)--King Husayn of Jordan arrived here this afternoon heading a delegation on a visit to Iraq. President Saddam Husayn headed those who received King Husayn.

[Reporting on King Husayn's arrival in Baghdad, Amman Domestic Service in Arabic at 1200 GMT on 3 March adds that talks will be held "on the development of events in the Arab homeland and the close fraternal ties between the two countries."]

Initial Talks

JN032135 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2050 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Mar (INA)--The official Iraqi-Jordanian talks began here this evening. President Saddam Husayn chaired the Iraqi side while His Majesty King Husayn chaired the Jordanian side. Attending the talks on the Iraqi side were 'Izzat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council [RCC] vice chairman; Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, vice president of the republic; and Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister. The Iraqi side to the talks also included Na'im Haddad, RCC member and speaker of the National Assembly, and a number of RCC members and ministers. Attending the talks on the Jordanian side were Prime Minister Mudar Badran; Lt Gen ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah; Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim; and the Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad.

Medal Award

JN032128 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2100 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 3 Mar (INA)--President Saddam Husayn has awarded his brother His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan the Ar-Rafidayn First Class military medal in appreciation of his efforts and brave and principled stands.

In a short speech on this occasion, President Saddam Husayn praised the valiant and principled stand adopted by Jordan--king, people and government--in supporting Arab rights. The president said that Jordan has not only stood in defense of Iraq's usurped national rights, but also in defense of Arab honor, Arab nation and Arab values. He praised the sincere efforts exerted by His Majesty King Husayn in the Arab nation's honorable battle on the eastern flank, where the arrogant Persian enemy stands on one side and proud, steadfast Iraq stands on another.

In his speech President Saddam Husayn said that it is not strange that King Husayn stands at the side of Iraq in this honorable battle. However, he said, in such complicated circumstances some Arab rulers have regrettably adopted a traitorous stand. This is not only our assessment of their stands, but will also be the assessment of the coming generations and history. Such traitorous stands in the past were disgraceful in the calculations of all following generations. At the end of his speech, President Saddam Husayn described the Jordanian stand as a twinkling star at the head of Arab stands. He added that, in appreciation of this--by Iraq, its people, leadership, government, party, territory, history, values and principles--the Revolution Command Council decided to confer on His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal the Ar-Rafidayn First Class military medal in appreciation of his efforts and brave and principled stands.

King Husayn reiterated Jordan's stand at the side of Iraq in its fateful battle against the Iranian Enemy. He said that what Jordan is doing is the duty of all Arabs toward this battle.

In his reply the King expressed his confidence in victory and in the return of rights to their owners so that pure Arab consciences will survive to perform their duty for coming generations.

LEBANESE INDUSTRY MINISTER ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN040848 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0800 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Lebanese Industry and Oil Minister Muhammad Yusuf Baydun arrived in Baghdad last night heading a delegation on a visit of several days to Iraq. In a statement to INA, Baydun said that the delegation will hold talks with officials to promote cooperation between the two fraternal countries. He was received by Oil Ministry Under Secretary Muhammad Jabir Hasan and the Lebanese ambassador in Baghdad.

BULGARIA'S SAKAREV HOLDS TALKS WITH OFFICIALS

Oil, Irrigation Ministers

JN031915 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1845 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Mar (INA)--Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, Revolution Command Council member and oil minister, this evening discussed with Ivan Sakarev, Bulgarian minister of building and building materials, oil relations between the two friendly countries and ways of promoting them. The two sides also discussed the possibility of Bulgarian institutions' participation in the implementation of a number of oil projects in Iraq.

Earlier, Irrigation Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud discussed with Sakarev the Bulgarian companies' role in the implementation of a number of irrigation and agricultural projects in Iraq, particularly in the field of soil reclamation, construction of dams and exchange of technical expertise in this regard, in the interest of the Iraqi and Bulgarian peoples.

The Bulgarian minister arrived here on Sunday on a visit of several days.

Industry Minister

JN031824 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Tahir Tawfiq, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and minister of industry and minerals, received Ivan Sakarev, Bulgarian minister of building and building materials, and his delegation today.

The RCC member reviewed the cooperative relations between the two friendly countries and the victories achieved by Iraq in its just battle against the racist Persian enemy as well as Iraq's right to its lands and waters. Sakarev expressed admiration at the comprehensive progress being witnessed by Iraq in all fields. During the meeting, which was attended by the Bulgarian ambassador in Baghdad, the two sides discussed fields of cooperation between the two friendly countries and ways of bolstering them.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 264

JN031647 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Mar (INA)--The Iraqi forces have killed 98 Iranian enemy troops. A communique issued by the Armed Forces General Command said that, during their operations in the various sectors yesterday evening and today, the Iraqi Armed Forces had destroyed six infantry positions, one tank, two armored personnel carriers, four vehicles, seven field guns of various calibers, one rocket launcher, one excavator and five observation posts. It added that the Iraqi forces lost 12 martyrs in all sectors, in addition to the damage of 1 tank. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 264 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our armed forces continued their activities in the operations sectors. The following are the results of these activities for yesterday evening and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Two were killed and three infantry positions were destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
B. One vehicle and two observation posts were destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.
C. One rocket launcher was destroyed opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
D. An enemy troop concentration was sighted near our positions in the Mehran region. Our forces engaged it with various weapons and forced it to flee, killing 12. Our units also destroyed six enemy field guns in the same region.
E. Four were killed and one observation post was destroyed in the Dezful region.
F. One was killed in the Shush region.
G. Our forces opened fire with artillery and mortars on an enemy concentration in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region and forced the enemy to retreat after having lost 42 troops, 2 armored personnel carriers and 1 excavator. It has been confirmed that in addition to the enemy losses announced yesterday, the enemy lost 20 dead in the same region.
H. One observation post was destroyed in the Ahvaz region.
I. Our forces engaged enemy concentrations and positions in the Abadan region, killing 17 and destroying 3 infantry positions, 1 tank, 3 vehicles, 1 field gun and 1 observation post.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 98 dead and 6 infantry positions, 1 tank, 2 armored personnel carriers, 4 vehicles, 7 field guns of various calibers, 1 rocket launcher, 1 excavator and 5 observation posts destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 12 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One tank was damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 March 1981

BANK BRANCH OPENED IN IRAN'S HOVEYZEH REGION

JN031557 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1455 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Basra, 3 Mar (INA)--A branch of the Ar-Rafidayn bank was opened today in the Hoveyzeh region, which is under the control of the Iraqi forces in the southern sector of the battlefield. An Iraqi banking official said today that this is the second branch of its kind, following the recent opening of the first branch in Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr]. He added that the new branch has been linked with the bank's branch in Maysan Governorate in southern Iraq. He added that work is now underway to expand the two branches' activities, due to the increasing number of Arabistan people frequenting them.

BAGHDAD SAYS IRAN'S OIL SALES AIDING IMPERIALISM

NC031552 Baghdad in Persian to Iran 0600 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Excerpt] The Iranians are disappointed because they have been fooled in such a way. Blood and fire have been turned into threats so that no one will tell--to the misled or to the brain-washed--that you are being fooled, that a political and religious play is being staged so that they will not say that the very people who pay great lipservice to their anti-imperialism are puppets and servants of colonialism.

The disappointment is that after 2 years each day the people's belief in the oppressive Tehran regime's links with world colonialism is strengthened. Flagrant documents and continuous incidents and sinister remarks, which are tattered tales used in the past 2 years, are all proof of these disappointments.

Up to now, what anti-imperialist act has been carried out by the clerical regime? Up to now, what have they done contrary to colonialism apart from claiming, apart from lying and apart from embellishing their acts in order to hide the truth?

Maybe there were a few ruling people who did not have any connections with world colonialism, or at least had nationalist ideas. But where are they? They are either under housearrest or imprisoned; they have either fled or been killed by the regime of threats and assassinations. An example was the brave struggler, the late Ayatollah Taleqani.

Can the reactionary regime--the regime affiliated with colonialism, Khomeyni's bloodthirsty regime--close the people's mouths so that they will not say that the deceased was killed by poison? If the people cannot say this overtly, they say it secretly. They say it secretly among themselves, whispering into each other's ears and they have done so. They have said many truths--truths on which the people are silent now, because the revolution guards' machineguns are still loaded--but they will shout aloud once these bullets run out. They will shout that nothing has been done against the imperialists yet, but that the regime has only assigned its coolies to transfer billions of tomans of the Iranian people's capital to banks in Wall Street.

Truths that become clearer and clearer each day showing that the criminal regime of the clergies has only limited itself to propaganda on struggling against imperialism in order to build a facade and to have something to say. How otherwise can one consider opening up the path for maneuvers by the armadas of the superpowers an anti-imperialist act? Can the destruction of Iran's oil refineries and the sale of Iran's crude oil on world markets, and at a free market in northern Europe to customers who are middlemen for both the enemy Zionists and the apartheid regime of South Africa, be called an anti-imperialist act? The mullah who is today sacrificing the oil refineries to satisfy his grudges, is also paving the ground for tomorrow's purchase by Iran of spare parts from the West and the entry of Western experts into Iran for repairs and reconstruction. These are all factors that lead to disappointement.

The causes for disappointment are so many that one really feels sorry for the Iranians--the Iranians who struggled so much for the sake of a better life and more freedom and received this result. But there is still reason to be hopeful. One can still be, and should be, hopeful. All the world, Iran's neighbors, vigilant people in Iran, groups of youths and intellectuals, unaffiliated politicians, independent strugglers, who made the past regime kneel, all of them are all aware of the fact that fortunately the so-called Islamic Republic is not something which can be perpetual.

BAGHDAD CAUTIONS IRANIAN VILLAGERS NOT TO ENLIST

NC031340 Baghdad in Persian to Iran 0600 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Oh brothers and sisters in the villages, oh youths of Iran's villages: Greetings to you; greetings to you from Baghdad from radio Baghdad, the radio of peace and friendship, the radio which does not like the story of war and does not fill the ears of you dear Iranian people with wailings and lamentations. Oh dear ones, oh noble villagers, father, mother, sister and brother in the villages, at any point in Iran, know that we are your Iraqi neighbors. We love you and want to see the Iranians happy and able to have a good and comfortable life some day.

We, the Iraqis, believe that in death's first night, Nakir and Monkar [two angels who interrogate the dead in the tomb] and their first question is: How did you treat your neighbor? In view of this we never want to be a source of God's wrath, while the infidels of Tehran who have placed a turban on their heads and are wearing a cloak, not fearing God and, as much as they can, kill the Iranians themselves, and each time they run out of bullets they start wars and send the Iranians to the fronts so that they can be killed. Many are the Iranians who are mourning now because their children, their youths have been killed in the war. The mullahs do not go to the front to get killed. The pitiless mullahs send ther helpless soldiers to the war and sacrifice them.

Most of those killed from among Khomeyni's and Bani-Sadr's men are soldiers enlisted from villages because the citydwellers are not fooled by the mullahs. The mullahs go to the minarets in the village mosques, and in order to fool the villagers as well as you, the dear farmers of Iran, they speak of Karbala and that "we shall defeat Iraq and then go on a pilgrimage." Why do those non-Muslims tell you, the simple Iranian village people, that the Iranians could previously go on a pilgrimage, to Karbala and to An-Najaf but that when the mullahs started the war, this road--the road to pilgrimage--was closed?

Oh toiling villagers of Iran, do not be fooled by the mullahs. Look at their thick necks and remember that it is you people who toil, and that the fruit of your labor goes into their pockets. They have never done anything but fool people. Their pockets are as deep as the length of their cloaks. Therefore, the mullahs' greed is endless. Oh dear ones, villagers of Iran, do not allow the mullahs to fool you and send your fathers, brothers and youths to the front on the excuse of pilgrimage and on the excuse of defense, which actually menas defending Khomeyni. We swear to God that we, the Iraqis, never wanted to kill anyone but the revolution guards in the war, especially not you, you dear youths of Iran's villages; and if we have an enmity with the revolution guards, it is because these non-Muslims have been serving the mullahs for 2 years now and do not fail to harass the Iranian people; if an Iranian soldier, NCO or officer does not defend the mullahs at the front, the revolution guards immediately execute him by firing squad.

Yes, such crimes are being committed by the revolution guards and the mullahs, although the mullahs claim that their rule is Islamic. What part of this rule is Islamic when human beings are killed and sent to be killed? How can a regime be Islamic when it was brought to power by the Americans in order to prevent the Iranian people's revolution? Khomeyni is America's puppet. Oh brothers and sisters of the villages, do not allow them to take your children from you and send them to the fronts to be killed. You have brought up your children in thousands of difficulties and have hopes for them. Let the rule of the mullahs be overthrown so then you can, God willing, come on a pilgrimage with your children. Amen.

## KDP ISSUES STATEMENT ON BARZANI DEATH ANNIVERSARY

JN021550 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Surani Kurdish 1530 GMT 1 Mar 81

["Text" of 1 March 1981 statement issued by the Political Bureau of the Kurdish Democratic Party in Iraq on the second anniversary of the death of Kurdish leader Barzani--place not given]

[Text] Today marks the second anniversary of the departure of immortal leader Barzani, the founder of our party and leader of the Kurdish liberation movement for half a century. This anniversary comes at a time when the 26 May national and patriotic revolution, led by our Democratic Party of Kurdistan, is making big strides in the various arenas of struggle, raising high the militant banner of immortal leader Barzani; when the Kurdish revolutionary army is scoring successive victories on the battlefields; when the masses of our people are intensifying their rallying around our party's banner; and when the masses of our people, party and peshmerga are deepening their political and social vigilance.

Our party has acquired a suitable position among the ranks of our Kurdish people and all the Iraqi people. It has made tangible progress in its struggle, particularly after the inception of the Democratic National and Patriotic Front in Iraq, which constitutes one of our party's most important political victories during the past year. The front's charter is compatible with the people's demands and objectives as well as with the objective circumstances of our Iraqi people--Arabs, Kurds and minorities.

On the level of Kurdistan in general, our party proceeded and continues to do so with a spirit of patriotism and liberation in defense of our glorious Kurdish people's national interests. Our party acquired a suitable militant position on the Kurdish arena and has become a principal liberation force, our party's policies have been supported by the Kurdish progressive and patriotic forces in all Kurdistan.

On the Middle East level, our party has repeatedly called upon all the area's peoples and its democratic and progressive forces to unify their struggle and intensify their solidarity to combat imperialism, particularly the United States, Zionism and reaction. Our party has also struggled for the sake of promoting the militant relations between our Kurdish people and our party on the one hand and the Arab peoples and their progressive and revolutionary forces on the other, particularly the Palestinian people, led by the PLO. Our party exerted the necessary efforts to bolster the fraternal ties of struggle between the Arab and Kurdish peoples. Our party has managed to gain the support of the majority of the progressive Arab forces in the area.

The second anniversary of the departure of immortal leader Barzani comes at a time when our party is firmly forging ahead toward setting up an objective and broad course and toward fully implementing the historical and political resolutions adopted by its ninth conference. The anniversary comes at a time when our party is strengthening its position in the progressive and liberation trench in the Middle East and the world.

Barzani achieved great feats in spreading awareness of patriotism and liberation among the ranks of the Kurdish people. Our party has wrested recognition from several Iraqi regimes of the Kurdish people's rights. The credit goes to our immortal leader Barzani for achieving the broad course of our party, (?which believes in) and pursues the huge patriotic course of our immortal leader Barzani in defense of the legitimate rights of our Kurdish people. Barzani has taught us to abide by the liberation course of our people and not to capitalize on Kurdish rights.

Barzani has taught us to defend the rights of the poor and the toiling sons of Kurdistan, to fight for democracy and freedom and to serve the people. He has taught us how to benefit from our mistakes and how to criticize ourselves because he himself practiced self-criticism.

During his last days he was asked about the gravest (?mistakes) in his life. He said that his mistake was to believe in U.S. promises. Barzani stressed that the real friend of our people is the forces of liberation and progress in Iraq, the region and the world. He has taught us to know our true friends and our enemies. We are proud that Barzani has left us many friends. We pledge today to be faithful to Barzani's memory. We pledge to be faithful to the people, the workers and the toiling people. We pledge to be faithful to the party's liberation stand and to the friendship with the forces of liberation and progress in the region and the world.

The only way to victory is our commitment and adherence to a progressive and revolutionary policy and to the scientific theory in educating the strata of our people. Our victory depends on our reliance on the revolutionary workers, peasants and toilers of our Kurdish people. Barzani loved these people and defended their rights. The way to victory lies in strengthening our party's organization and discipline and the internal organization of the revolutionary army of Kurdistan by enlightening them and upgrading their national and social awareness and their fighting capabilities in order to really benefit from Barzani's great national legacy.

We must learn how to be modest and disciplined; not to be conceited during days of prosperity, peace and victory; to be patient and steadfast; to dispel dispair and tiredness during hard times and setbacks; stick to our road despite the darkness; and not to deviate from the path of our struggle, progress and liberation. We must learn to consider our nation's higher interests in applying our general and daily policies.

This great anniversary is a call to renew the struggle and to analyze the phases of our struggle in accordance with modern thought and the scientific theory. This we must do to avoid past political mistakes. The revolutionary theory and the revolutionary organization must be applied to take the 26 May revolution forward to victory.

Glory and immortality for the pure soul of the eternal leader Barzani! Glory and immortality for the martyrs of Kurdistan and Iraq! Death and shame for the fascist regime in Iraq! Long live the Democratic National and Patriotic Front in Iraq, which seeks democracy for Iraq and real autonomy for Kurdistan! Death to international imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, Zionism and reaction! Long live the struggle of the people for peace, democracy and socialism!

[Signed] The Political Bureau of the Democratic Party of Kurdistan in Iraq, 1 March 1981

KURDISH RADIO REPORTS CLASHES WITH IRAQI FORCES

JN031848 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Surani Kurdish 1530 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Mirgah Sur--The Barzani force and right wing of our party's second branch has stated that, on 1 March, the anniversary of our glorious Barzani, a group of our peshmerga launched a wide-scale attack against enemy positions in Mirgah Sur and (Shirvan). The attack, which began at noon on 1 March, was directed against enemy positions in an area 30 km wide between (Shirvan) and Mirgah Sur. The peshmerga shelled enemy positions and emplacements fiercely, destroying eight emplacements, of which two were set on fire and their occupants killed. A large number of enemy mortars and DShK machineguns were put out of action. The enemy suffered many casualties in dead and wounded. The attack lasted until 1400. Three of our heroic peshmerga were slightly wounded. During this battle the enemy fired 1,000 artillery shells and a huge number of DShK machinegun rounds.

DPRK VICE FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS FOR TALKS

Arrival Report

JN010944 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Kim Chae-pong, vice minister of the DPRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Amman this evening at the head of an official delegation on a visit of several days to Jordan for talks with high-ranking officials on strengthening joint cooperation between Jordan and the DPRK in various fields. The DPRK vice minister is accompanied by the Foreign Ministry's Middle East Department director and two Foreign Ministry officials. The DPRK delegation was welcomed at Amman airport by the Foreign Ministry secretary general, the Protocol Department director, the DPRK ambassador in Amman and embassy staff.

Information Minister Meeting

JN011340 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah received this morning Kim Chae-pong, vice minister of the DPRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the delegation accompanying him.

The two sides discussed the Middle East issue. The DPRK official reiterated his country's support for the Arab stand and praised the Jordanian role in the Middle East issue on the Arab and international levels. They also discussed the problems facing the Nonaligned Movement. Abu 'Awdah and Kim Chae-pong stressed the need for cooperation to solidify and strengthen the Nonaligned Movement. The two sides also reviewed bilateral relations and ways of strengthening them. The DPRK delegation expressed satisfaction with the status of relations already achieved between the two countries even though diplomatic relations have only recently been established. The DPRK delegation also expressed its admiration of all the achievements realized by Jordan in all spheres under the leadership and guidance of His Majesty King Husayn.

Foreign Minister Meeting

JN021237 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Marwan al-Qasim received this morning Kim Chae-pong, vice minister of the DPRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the delegation accompanying him.

The two sides reviewed bilateral relations and ways of strengthening cooperation in all fields. Al-Qasim thanked the DPRK Government for its stand on the Arab-Israeli dispute and for its understanding that a comprehensive and just peace in this area cannot be achieved without Israel's complete withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights including their right to determine their fate and to establish their own state on their national soil.

King Husayn Meeting

JN022022 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received Kim Chae-pong, vice minister of the DPRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at the Royal Court today. The DPRK official conveyed to His Majesty King Husayn an oral message from DPRK President Kim Il-song dealing with a number of international issues and bilateral relations. The meeting was attended by the DPRK ambassador in Amman.

LEBANON ASKS FOR UN MEETING ON ISRAELI ATTACKS

NC032023 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] The Lebanese charge d'affaires at the United Nations, (Fakhri Qadiyah), today conveyed a message from the Lebanese Government to the president of the Security Council asking for the convocation of the council in order to discuss the recurring Israeli attacks against Lebanese territory.

Peter Florin, the leader of the GDR delegation and president of the Security Council, is expected to hold consultations during March concerning Lebanon's request.

Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan declared at noon today that Lebanon will ask for a meeting of the Security Council.

Al-Wazzan Condemns Attacks

NC021829 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Commenting on the attack that Israel launched today against some cities and villages in the south, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan tonight said: Once again Israel has proved its adherence to its aggressive and treacherous policy. It takes every occasion to remind us of its presence and that of its agents, who resort to savage shelling operations aimed at preventing the supply of Ash-Shafa water to our citizens.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan added: By this cowardly action Israel adds a new spot to its black record of unethical and inhuamne actions. He also said: The shelling to which the cities of Sidon and Tyre and some villages were subjected is a new reason for condemnation. This shelling must shake the conscience of the civilized world which continues to issue resolutions that it cannot implement.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan further said: The ferocity of the savage shelling is a message to each official and citizen in this afflicted country and the fraternal Arab countries. It is a message of complete arrogance and defiance. Each drop of blood spilled as a result of these savage attacks is an appeal to all Lebanese to unite their ranks, understand the dangers, speed up the steps leading to national accord and rise to build the homeland and defend it. It is also an appeal to the Arab brothers to contribute, according to the dictates of their national responsibility, to the defense of south Lebanon--its land, its blood and its construction.

JORDAN REPORTEDLY TO CLOSE EMBASSY IN BEIRUT

NC040707 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0613 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] The responsible Lebanese circles have expressed their concern about the Jordanian Government's reported intention to shut down its embassy and other establishments in Beirut. It was reported that the Jordanian establishments were ordered to wind up their affairs within a few weeks in the light of the new developments in the case of the kidnapping of Jordanian Charge d'Affaires Hisham al-Muhaysin, whose fate is still unknown. A responsible Lebanese official commenting on the Jordanian decision said that Lebanon will not adopt any counteraction.

FORMER OFFICIAL ESCAPES ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

NC030932 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Former Prime Minister Rashid as-Sulh escaped an attempt on his life by an incendiary bomb attached to the fuel tank of his car this morning. The guard of the building where As-Sulh lives in Verdun Street suspected an obvious foreign object near the fuel tank of As-Sulh's car. The military expert was immediately called. He removed and defused the incendiary bomb which weighed about 1.3 kg and which would have exploded by the heat generated by the fuel tank.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD CONFERS WITH ALGERIAN OFFICIAL

JN011649 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] At 1400 today President Hafiz al-Asad received Abdelqadir Hajjar, head of the Algerian FLN delegation to the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Conference.

Hajjar conveyed to the president the greetings of President Chadli Bendjedid. The talks revolved around the meeting of the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Conference and the escalating popular struggle against the Camp David schemes. The talks also dealt with the importance of coordination between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Algerian FLN as well as the cultural cooperation between Syria and Algeria.

At the end of the meeting, President Hafiz al-Asad asked Abdelqadir Hajjar to convey his greetings to President Chadli Bendjedid.

EGYPTIAN AMMUNITION REPORTEDLY TRANSPORTED TO IRAQ

JN011704 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Beirut--Citing high-level Arab diplomatic sources, the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR said that on the day before yesterday an air bridge between Cairo and Amman began to transport Egyptian military ammunition to Baghdad via Amman.

In today's issue the newspaper added that intensive political contacts have recently been held between Amman, Baghdad and Cairo. The air bridge was the outcome of these contacts, it said. The paper said that these sources pointed out that Iraqi military transport planes are transporting this military ammunition. They added that the greater part of this ammunition will then be transported via land to Baghdad. These sources expressed the conviction that Israel has been notified of this air bridge by the Jordanian and Egyptian regimes via the U.S. Embassy in Cairo. These two regimes pledged not to have these weapons used against Israel.

THATCHER'S VIEW OF EUROPEAN INITIATIVE CRITICIZED

JN040928 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0840 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Damascus, 4 Mar (SANA)--In a commentary entitled "Thatcher Returns the European Initiative to Its Place in the Camp," the newspaper AL-BA'TH says: British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, following her meeting with Reagan and her return to Britain, has revealed that the European initiative cannot undermine U.S. efforts and that this initiative actually complements U.S. efforts. This clearly means that an independent European role is in question, as Thatcher affirmed in a diplomatic formulation which referred to the misunderstanding concerning the European initiative.

The newspaper wonders who is responsible for the misunderstanding concerning this initiative and concludes that Western Europe gave the impression of moving toward resolving the region's conflict in accordance with bases that would achieve a just peace and not in accordance with the Camp David accords, which have been proved by developments to be remote from and unable to fulfil these just requirements. However, in spite of the general comments made by European officials on Israeli withdrawal from Arab lands occupied in 1967, the PLO was excluded from negotiations within the context of the proposed initiative, and the essence of the European stand was unclear.

The newspaper concludes: Obviously, Thatcher does not absolutely express the stand of the rest of the Western European countries. However, her stand derives in one way or another from the stand of these countries. This forces us to conclude that although Western Europe may outwardly seem different to the United States, its moves are governed by the U.S. stand and role within the limited context of the U.S. settlement.

## LIBYA

### AL-QADHDHAFI ADDRESSES 2 MAR ANNIVERSARY RALLY

LD022142 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1649 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Speech by Libyan chief of state Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at anniversary rally in Sebha on 2 March marking the anniversary of the Jamahiriyah's founding-live]

[Excerpts] Look around you and you shall see that prisons are overcrowded with strugglers for freedom. They are enemies not of the people but of the instruments of rule, and they struggle in the name of the people.

But if there are prisons in your country, free Libyans, the fact until now is that those who enter these prisons are the enemies of the people and those who fight for restoring the government above the people. There is no shame and there is nothing wrong in putting these persons in prison or in treading on them with your feet. We do not feel ashamed at all, brothers, when we declare the crushing of the enemies of the people or the imprisonment of the enemies of the people. This is honor; this is a pride. [chanting of slogans] Brothers, we do not feel ashamed as others do because we are a free people who have the right to liquidate the enemies of the people's authority. The others dominate their peoples and consequently they liquidate their opponents, who are from among the masses.

We members of the peoples congresses have the right to liquidate relentlessly and continually the opponents of the people's congress, the enemies of the people's authority. Brothers, despite absurd, biased and ignorant propaganda by enemies, we stress that we--the ruling, sovereign people--continue to liquidate our opponents. We shall continue to liquidate anyone who might allow himself to set up a government over the Libyan people, to rob the Libyan people of their freedom, rob them of their authority and dominate them once again. It is the duty of the Libyan people to constantly liquidate their opponents so that the Libyan people may continue to rule and be sovereign. For the popular authority and for the people's congresses and the people's committees to continue, the physical and final liquidation of the opponents of popular authority must continue at home and abroad and everywhere. Brothers, we fear no one.

For the sake of securing and strengthening freedom and for the sake of asserting the people's authority, for the sake of asserting the final deliverance of the masses from all political and economic pressures there shall be no pity or sympathy for those who seek the people's domination, so that freedom and the people's authority may be protected. There is no alternative to the people's authority, because the alternative is dictatorship, the killing of freedom, and the domination of the popular masses. The masses either live freely on their land with all the resources in their hands or die as martyrs on the altar of freedom.

Brothers, while declaring the triumph of freedom and proclaiming the Jamahiriyah, which is fully in the interest of the popular masses, we have also, by challenging and exposing the political falsehood and lies which are being imposed upon the peoples around us, taken another historic and gigantic step when we decided, Brothers, to lift the borders between Libya and the Arab countries and turn Libya into a state for all Arabs. Every Arab entering it holds Arab nationality. We made this decision to pull the rug out from under the feet of those who are arbitrarily dominating the masses of the Arab nation in the name of kingdoms, republics and emirates and in the name of sultans and shaykhs--those who are aware to the fact that they cannot be kings or heads forever except thanks to the presence of masses whom they enslave and who obey them and whom they call peoples--for good. When we lift Libya's borders and declare to all the Arab masses that Libya is your state, it is the state of the Arabs, it is the state of unity, we are saving the masses of the Arab nation from their leaders and those who dominate them and from those who establish borders so that they can be rulers and sultans. [chantings]

Brethren, we have declared that Libya is a state of all the Arabs. We have declared, brethren, to the Arab nation that Libya has no borders. We have declared and we declare to all the persecuted sons of the Arab nation, to all the sons of the Arab nation who are living under the yokes of governments and domination, that Libya is the haven, that the Jamahiriyah is the land of the Arab masses, that Libya is the refuge for those who are struggling for freedom. We declare to the sons of the entire Arab nation that they can take refuge in Libya--the land of the masses, the land of Arabism, the state of all the Arabs. It is a great glory for the Libyans, for Libya--which was recently a part of the territory dominated by America and the allies of America and which recently was a part of that sphere of influence--to become today the Jamahiriyah in which every struggler for freedom takes refuge; in which everyone who wants to escape domination, injustice and subjugation takes refuge.

Brethren, on this day our voice is loud and goes beyond our borders and challenges those behind the borders and we say that the rug has been pulled from under their feet; that Libya opens her borders to all the sons of the Arab nation so that the state of all the Arabs is established here on Libya's free territory, the state of the Arab masses. [chantings]

Thus, brethren, the Arab workers who are daily crossing the Libyan borders from the Arab countries by the thousands have this choice before them, namely to turn into Arab citizens, as decided by the people's congresses, and hold [word indistinct] Arab nationality and to tread on the regional nationality which they hold from their countries. Thus the state of the Arab masses is established on Libyan territory.

As for the workers who are also pouring by the thousands from non-Arab countries, mostly from African countries, to them we say that we are aware that they are compelled--as a result of the backwardness, poverty, stealing and exploitation which the imperialist states are practicing upon their resources--to take refuge in Libya in order to remain alive together with their families. We tell these workers that when they enter Libyan borders without a request and permission we have the right to deal with them as we wish. It is our right to return them from the borders to their countries. It is our right to resist them if we wish because we are not certain as to the identity of those crossing the borders without any request, without any permit, without authorization. For if a number of Libyans crossed the borders and entered the soil of those countries they would have been (?fought) on the borders or thrown in prisons. There are Libyans who by mistake entered the borders of certain countries, and they were resisted with bullets, and there are others who were thrown in prison for entering the borders of these countries by mistake; while on the same day thousands of nationals from those countries entered Libyan territory without identity, without request and without passport. We know that we take action toward them with total liberty. We are free to act toward those who enter Libyan territory without permission and without authorization by any means we please. It is our right to turn them back and to resist them; it is our right to mobilize them; it is our right to put them in camps; at the same time this act is public and legal and is exercised under sovereignty.

When we put them in camps, when we put them to work on projects, when we return them, when we fight them, we say this before the world and make it bear witness to this and open our country to anyone who wants to acquaint himself with this measure which we take toward those people. We do not object to the entry of press people or politicians or observers from any quarter--from regional organizations, UN organizations, government organizations or popular organizations from anywhere. We want them to know the truth, to show that we act with sovereignty over our territory. We are free to act toward the workers who pour into our borders daily without a request, are free to act toward them as a sovereign state.

This is not a secret. We have not established secret camps. All camps will be open to anyone who wants to inspect them, if such camps are established. So far we have not established a single camp for the workers. But should we establish such camps, then they would be open to anyone and any reporter or investigator who wants to inspect them and to ascertain for himself the illegal entry of these people, their presence in great numbers and the harm which might be caused to the Libyan people from the economic, health and security aspects if such a huge flow of workers continued from Niger, Mali and Sudan. Thousands upon thousands enter from the Sudan. These must turn into Arab citizens, Libyan citizens. When they become Libyans they shall be free just like the Libyans and will have to shoulder all responsibilities borne by Libyans and carry out duties like the Libyans, including military and civil service. They shall have equal rights and duties on the condition that they tread on the regional identity they hold.

As to the workers who are not from Arab countries, like those coming from Niger and from other African countries, we act toward them with total freedom. We have the sovereign right toward them. Those who do not want their workers and nationals to turn into free Arab citizens must take action toward them before they enter Libyan territory. The African governments which do not want their workers to be put in camps or at production centers or even be put in prisons or be turned back from the borders--these governments must act toward their workers and nationals before they enter Libyan territory. But if they enter Libyan territory from Arab countries or from foreign countries it is the Libyans who have the right, the right of sovereignty, to take action concerning these people. As from today, according to the resolutions of the people's congresses, it will be this measure that will be taken toward those who enter the Libyan borders by the thousands from everywhere. For when we carry out such action without expounding, explaining and asserting its legality our enemies and those who fish in troubled waters will exploit it without any doubt. [chanting]

What the African states must take into consideration is the Chadian people who, as far as we are concerned, represent a special case. When we talk about the African workers, who enter Libya by the thousands without being asked and without passports, and when we declare our right to take any measure with regard to our sovereignty over our territory, we make the Chadian people an exception. At the same time we declare that the fate of the Chadian people and that of the Libyan people has become one common fate forever. We also declare our readiness to carry out our duty toward the Chadian people in full in all fields. We declare our contempt for all trivial challenges against the Libyan and Chadian peoples--both open and insolent challenges by the (?hirelings) and agents of colonialism in Africa, who every day shamelessly and impudently declare their scorn of and disregard for the will of the Libyan and Chadian peoples to unite, to merge and to fight side by side for their freedom.

Brothers, we declare to the whole world that the challenges which are facing the Chadian people and the Libyan people, the open and insolent military and political challenges, add to our determination to go ahead in unity with the Chadian people, in fighting together with the Chadian people and to [word indistinct] between Libya and Chad despite aggression, despite the lackeys of colonialism and despite the agents of colonialism in Africa. These challenges, brothers, add to our stubbornness and to our determination and defiance. Brothers, we have decided to face challenge by challenge. We have decided, brothers, to face the [word indistinct] of colonialism and the agents of colonialism on our borders and face them with all the might we have at our disposal, military, political, economic and moral.

Brothers, let the (?states) of colonialism hear, let the agents of colonialism in Africa hear: We have decided to challenge; have decided to go ahead with the march to the end, so as to preserve our security and our right, liberate Africa and tie our fate to that of the Chadian people.

Brothers, Libyans fell martyred on Chadian territory. France did not offer one martyr for the freedom of the Chadian people or the freedom of Africa. France's role has always been the role of the colonizer and plunderer of the resources of Africa, the role of the monopolist in Africa, the enslaver of Africa. France's history in Africa is black and dirty. France's role in Africa shall always remain the role of the colonizer, the role of a robber, the role of a plunderer of African resources, the role of making Africa a mine to supply the French industries and a farm to supply the French [word indistinct].

Brothers, we shall not confront France: We have not decided at all to harm the good relations and friendship which was established between Libya and France after the revolution, after 1969 in particular--the friendship in which we played an effective role between France and the Arab nation. When the revolution took place in Libya, French arms had been banned in the Arab region after 1967. We lifted that ban. The French arms entered the Arab region first by way of Libya. French arms which were banned to Egypt entered Egypt by way of Libya. French Mirage aircraft went to Egypt and took part in the fighting by way of Libya. Since then, the ban was lifted through concentrated efforts by Libya to build up friendship between the Arab nation and France. Why? Because we used to admire the role France played regarding liberation and independence from U.S. domination in Western Europe. After the revolution had taken place we found that the United States wanted to fully dominate the West European states, as it does a number of these states, which cannot decide on their external relations unless they obtain U.S. permission, now.

We found that France was the only state which could conduct its foreign policy by its own will, without permission from the United States. Therefore, we encouraged that trend of independence from U.S. domination in Western Europe. We relied on our relations with France, regarding France as a state that acts according to its own will and is not subservient to the United States. Therefore, we were reassured that the arms and civilian deals, and also the economic and political relations of the civilian and military [word indistinct], would continue, since France was a state which did not ask for U.S. permission when selling its own arms or when building up its relations and friendship with others. Therefore, we were confident of this relationship and this friendship with France and we encouraged a number of Arab countries to follow in Libya's footsteps. This actually took place. We told them that France was the free state in Western Europe, which does not yield to the United States. Also, France, on the other hand, was trying to quit NATO and to (?liberate itself) from U.S. military domination. We encouraged that trend. [Passage indistinct] relationship with subservient states is a relationship which one cannot trust, which has no value and which does not last. Therefore, relations with states which were fully subservient to the United States were threatened relations which could not be trusted.

As for relations with France, we used to believe they were continuous and firm relations. Hence, the defense of our border and our security in Chad stemmed from exercising our African role for the liberation of the continent, of which our land is part. We did not [word indistinct] toward France; we did not [word indistinct] toward Corsica; we did not cross the Mediterranean Sea; we did not go over to Europe. We did not confront France at all and we did not (?think about) confronting France. However, it was France which confronted us in Africa. [passage indistinct] Finally, we found that we are in Africa, on African territory, in Chad. Where did France come from? We (?must have stepped) over French territory, stepped on France's border, (?stepped) in Europe [passage indistinct] hence it was France [words indistinct]. We declare we are exercising our liberation role for (?the security) of the repressed African peoples [words indistinct]. We will not hesitate to play our full role as a popular revolution in Africa for the liberation of Africa and in order to put an end to the robbing and plunder of Africa's wealth.

Brothers, at this time we have no intention of confronting France. There is nothing in the file of Arab Libyan-French relations at the present time to justify confrontation or [word indistinct]. However, there is in this file the intention to develop economic and political relations and to strengthen cooperation with France, because France--as I have already mentioned--enjoys a quality which other European countries do not have. For this reason we are still declaring our adherence to good relations with France, our friendship with France at this time. Let us encourage the establishment of permanent friendship between the Arab nation and the free French nation.

However, brethren, this cannot be at the expense of Libya's security nor at the expense of the freedom of the African Continent, nor can it be at the expense of our fundamental duties in Africa. We tell France and the whole world that Chad is linked to Libya and Libya is linked to Chad, by destiny, geographically, humanly, historically, futuristically, by security and economically. Let everyone know [applause] Libya had decided to accept all challenges and to pay the price, however dear, in order to go ahead in this duty toward the people of Chad and toward Africa. Brothers, we want the hour to come in which we will prove to the whole world, and to those agents in Africa who are trembling with fear and awe because of the presence of the Libyan forces in Chad. [sentence as heard] We want to show the other colonialist states that we hope the hour will come when the Chadian national revolutionary government will say Chad no longer needs the Libyan forces, and the French threats and the African threats have been eliminated from Chad's border, in order to prove to them (?that there are) liberation forces--forces struggling only for freedom [words indistinct] Chad. They fight and return to their country. We want this time to come. We are awaiting it patiently--the hour when the Libyan forces return. Then we can declare to the world that for the first time Libyan forces go (?beyond) their border, fight there, triumph and return, leaving the land to its owners. [applause] Brethren, we want the day to come when danger to Chad from Sudan ends. We want the day to arrive when there is no danger to Chad from its border with Central Africa and the rest of its borders. We want the day when danger to Chad from within ceases and national rights inside are (?consolidated) so that Libyan forces may return. It will be a great day, one we aspire to, when Libyan forces return and declare to the world that the Libyan forces have liberated the land and left it to its inhabitants, and that they had rendered sacrifices. [passage indistinct]

We want the Chadian National Government to be reassured on the safety of Chad in order that it may tell us: Thanks, we have become reassured about our borders. The danger that had threatened Chad's safety from within and without is gone. (?Then) we can withdraw our forces in order to show them that Libyan forces are forces of liberation and revolution.

So too the unity with the people of Chad: Those African states who oppose it are racists, filthily working for the destruction of African unity and opposing the OAU charter. They practice racism since the Libyan people are an Arab people, but the opponents of unity want to make non-Arabs of the Chadian people. If it were an issue of racism then there would be no justification for the presence of Mauriania, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt and Sudan if the OAU, that is, if the organization were only for Negroes. In that case non-Negro peoples should leave it. Even Ethiopia should leave--Somalia and Djibouti should follow suit too. Let the OAU come to an end if it is a racist organization. But if it is an organization for all Africans, we are an African people who have the holy right according to the OAU Charter to establish unity with the Chadian people, as they are an African people and so are the Libyan people. We are two African peoples who have the right to establish unity between us in implementation of the OAU Charter. Any opposition to such unity is practicing racism. It is destruction of the OAU Charter.

We want to say that those who oppose establishing unity with Chad are practicing racism. We are against racism. So we will never allow racists who oppose unity between the Libyan and Chadian peoples. [sentence as heard] Any African who opposes unity between the Libyan and Chadian peoples is racist. We are against racists. We boycott South Africa and blacklist it. We even (?support) armed struggle against it because it is a racist regime which despises the blacks, the Negroes, the Africans. It does not allow them to enter coffeehouses for whites, nor restaurants. It does not allow them to enroll in schools or universities for whites. This is filthy racial discrimination.

Then, brothers, this unity concerns nobody else but the Chadian and Libyan people. But any interference from outside the Chadian and Libyan peoples constitutes an aggression which must be resisted. The Chadian people and the Libyan people have the right to establish unity between themselves. Nobody either inside Africa or outside it has the right to interfere in the internal affairs of two free peoples the Chadian and Libyan peoples.

If anyone wants to ascertain the will of the Chadian and Libyan peoples to establish this unity between them we on the Libyan side have no objection to that at all. But to enter the Chadian territory with either military forces of committees to observe the unity process or to solve any problem--these are matters which concern the Chadian people and their national government.

Under no circumstances do we have [words indistinct] on the Chadian people and the Chadian Government. We are friends of the Chadian people. We have entered Chad by request from the revolutionary government of Chad. Then the Chadian Government was free to ask for the Libyan forces. It could have asked for forces from any other country. Indeed, before asking Libya it asked its neighbors to send troops to put an end to the civil war in Chad. But Chad's neighbors refused to help the Chadian people and refused to respond to the request of the Chadian National Government. Then the Chadiand National Government sought Libya's help to put an end to the massacres carried out by Habre in Chad. It asked us to help in putting an end to the civil war which was confronting the Chadian people. We only entered Chad after persistent requests from the Chadian Government. Thus nobody outside Chad has the right to talk about the presence of the Libyan forces in Chad.

They should have spoken about the presence of the French forces in Central Africa, the Egyptian forces in Sudan and the imperialist forces in Africa. They should have talked about the colonization of Namibia and about imperialism in South Africa. It is silly and cheeky of them to talk about the presence of Libyan forces in a territory which concerns only the Chadian people and their government. Only the Chadian people and the Chadian Government have the right to talk about the Libyan forces. When the Chadian people and the Chadian Government ask the Libyan forces to withdraw and we refuse; then Chad can seek their help and only then will they have the right to talk about the presence of the Libyan forces as being a presence against the will of the Chadians. But as long as the Libyan forces are there at the request of Chad we will not heed any voice that rises from outside Chad talking about the Libyan forces.

It is a flagrant interference and insult to the Chadian people for those in Sudan, the Cameroon, France, [word indistinct] or any other place to talk. The Libyan forces are not forces of invasion. The Libyan forces have entered legitimately and legally in accordance with a treaty and at a government request--a government with a people and with a land. We declare to them that we will never respond to any request for the withdrawal of the Libyan forces from anyone other than the Chadian National Government.

They must shut up and stop interfering in the affairs of others. They must first liberate their own colonized countries. They must liberate their will from the domination of their imperialist masters. They must liberate South Africa and Namibia.

We wish to reiterate here, brothers, that we have no confrontation with France in Africa. All we want is Africa's freedom and unity. Anyone who objects to Africa's freedom and Africa's unity is our enemy and inevitably we are bound to clash with him. If France says that it is against African unity then this means that we will have to clash with France. If France says that it is opposed to the liberation of Africa, then we will clash with France. This is because we support the freedom and unity of the African Continent. We constantly declare that Africa is for the Africans and Africa can form an alliance with no one other than with itself. Africa is a rich and great continent which abounds with capabilities. It is in no need of Europe or anyone else.

Libyan martyrs fell in Chad. They were not from Sudan, the countries of the Lagos and Lome conferences or from France. We have paid with precious martyrs for the freedom of the Chadian people. We will never abandon our martyrs under the feet of the imperialists.

Only we heed the voice of the Chadian people, brothers. We only respect the will of the Chadian people and we will insure the safety of the Chadian people because the safety of the Chadian people and territory are linked to our safety.

Let everybody understand that the hopes of Chad and Libya are one and the same. Libya is ready to fight to safeguard its borders and security and keep imperialism and its spheres of influence away from its borders. Libya is exercising a legitimate right in this--the right of self-defense. But those whose security has nothing to do with that of Chad must stop their insolent interference in the affairs of others.

The unity between the Chadian people and the Libyan people is one of the masses and already existed in the past. Half the Libyan people are Chadians and half the Chadian people are Libyans. When the Italians expelled our people, they found no place to go other than Chad. They have lived there as Chadians to this very day. Chad opened its doors to them and gave them shelter and saved them from the Italians. We are only returning the favor to the Chadian people when we fight on the side of the Chadian people. [applause and chants]

We declare our admiration for the Africans who have begun to realize the truth--those who have realized that they almost fell in the trap of the plot hatched by the imperialist and agent quarters. We declare our appreciation for the stand which is being taken by Nigeria, Chad's biggest neighbor and the most important of African countries. Nigeria has begun to realize the truth and consequently has met with the satisfaction of the Chadian Government; visits were exchanged between the Chadian and Nigerian Governments on the highest levels. The others should have followed Nigeria's suit.

Nigeria has come to realize that the Libyan forces were in Chad at the request of the Chadian Government. It used to believe that the Libyan forces entered Chad as invaders. But the Chadian Government and President Goukouni Oueddei met with President Shagari and explained to him that President Goukouni had personally gone to Libya and concluded a defense treaty, which was approved by the Libyan popular conferences, and that Goukouni has asked Libya to intervene militarily to put an end to the civil war that was shattering Chad, slaughtering Chad and devastating Chad. He also explained to him the role played by Libya, saying that it was an unforgettable role, that Libya deserves the peace prize and [words indistinct]. The Nigerian president listened to all that and we can now hear that the voice of Nigeria has realized the truth.

We can cooperate with it to help the Chadian people, to rebuild Chad, which has been devastated by war, and to keep danger away from the borders of Chad in the south and east. Now there is a military threat to Chad coming from Sudan and from Central Africa. This threat is what makes the Chadian Government cling further to the presence of the Libyan forces.

We declared yesterday and we declare again that we demand and insist on convening a session of the Security Council to look into the question of Namibia and that an international meeting be held in Libya (?to act as host) for the Namibian people.

We are peace champions and we are fighters for the sake of freedom. The world must understand this (?attitude). We are quite prepared to fight. In fact, we are now fighting with our weapons and our money alongside the people of Namibia and the people of South Africa, as we had fought alongside the people of Guinea-Bissau with our sons and weapons until Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde became free. We fought alongside Guinea. We defended Sekou Toure. We set up an airlift between Libya and Guinea when it was a target for attacks by mercenaries and external aggression against Guinea. President Sekou Toure must not forget the grace of the Libyan people when he was in desperate need of someone to rescue him from those desperate moments and when we and Algeria set up the airlift in order to defend Sekou Toure himself, Guinea and the people of Guinea in the not too distant past.

We are still fighting with the people of South Africa against the hated racist regime. We fought with the people of Angola. We fought with the people of Chad until they triumphed, and we can never go back on the people of Chad. We can never betray the people of Chad or (?let them down), or leave the people of Chad before they triumph and before their unity and safety becomes strengthened, brothers.

This is a duty. This is a duty on our part to the people of Chad, brothers. This is the role which all must be made to understand; our role in Chad and our role in Africa. We, in conclusion of our discussion of this issue, affirm the absence of any intention on the part of the Libyans--any hostile intention toward France. If France wants to sacrifice its interests and behaves like a colonizing power in Africa, then we will sacrifice everything we have with France for the sake of allowing ourselves the chance to continue with our militant role for the freedom of Africa. We do not fear France nor do we fear anyone else when the question is that of freedom, dignity, (?soil) or a question of the fate of Africa. It is up to France. France has to choose. Either it behaves as a colonizer in Africa, and in that case it will collide with Libya and the African people, or it behaves as a friend and in that case it will find us as friends. At the same time we see ourselves as a responsible power who acts with an international responsibility. We criticize France's behavior, which appears sometimes as void of international responsibility.

If the matter required consultation or a meeting at the highest level between Libya and France, if there is a joint issue and an issue which concerns peace, security, friendship, and international relations, Libya from this moment declares its support for any meeting at any level with France in order to safeguard Libyan-French friendship and so that we may participate in strengthening peace in Chad, Africa, the Mediterranean and throughout the world. We declare this before the world. The ball is now in the French court. [applause]

I regret very much, I regret very much to see that a government like the Government of Niger should act irresponsibly and deny all the favors which the Libyan people have done for the president of Niger and the people of Niger. He does not acknowledge all the aid Libya has given to Niger and to him personally. We defended his personal safety, we gave personal protection to the president of Niger and we gave generous aid to the people of Niger because the people of Niger are neighbors and friends and they have common borders with us.

We consider them second in line after Chad. Even their fate and security are connected with our fate and security. We gave joint aid with our neighbors and brothers. We and Algeria even arranged with Niger for a revolutionary, periodic, tripartite meeting program at summit level in order to protect the president of Niger and establish friendship with the president of Niger, and to give any possible Libyan and Algerian aid to the people of Niger. But the behavior of the Niger president was irresponsible and stupid, and it will induce the Libyan people in their coming popular conferences to raise the question of aid to Niger. Here I insist that the agenda of the popular conferences sessions should include the aid and the relationship with Niger.

We have set up joint companies in agriculture and minerals for the benefit of the people of Niger and for the joint interests of the Libyan and Niger peoples. We have given aid to the people of Niger and the government of Niger. This aid, this Libyan aid to Niger, the joint Libyan-Niger companies and the joint interests with Niger, the joint borders with Niger and the thousands of Niger workers who earn a living from working in Libya--this file will be raised, and I insist that it be raised, before the popular conferences in their next session, unless the government of Niger does something to wipe out all the wrongs and insults it has committed against the Libyan people [words indistinct]. It meets favors with ingratitude and it has cut off the hand which was extended to it in aid. It met good deeds with bad deeds. It closed down the popular bureau, (?the symbol) of fraternity between the Libyan and Niger people. It acted unilaterally, without justification, without consultation, without discussions, without negotiations and without talks. It behaved in a way which is contrary to international practice and it lacks international responsibility.

These are the irresponsible governments which insult international society, civilization and the humanity of this age. These are the governments which we should censure and from which we should withdraw recognition. But as for Libya, it acts with international responsibility and wisdom. Therefore, Libya will reexamine the program of aid to a number of African states, including Niger and Guinea also. We will add to the list any other African state which may take part in aggression or join the anti-Libyan campaign concerning Libya's role in Chad. We possess oil and it is a weapon we will use. We will use it in this battle without fail against European states and against African states. We antagonize those who antagonize us and befriend those who befriend us. As for those who did not stand on the side of Libya in confronting the international conspiracy led by the colonialist powers and their agents in Africa--those friends who did not stand on Libya's side--we say to them Libya will not beg from anyone. We declared that the Chad action was purely a Libyan responsibility and Libya bears the full responsibility for it. Neither the Soviet Union nor any other of Libya's friends in the world bear the responsibility for this action. Libya alone bears the responsibility for Chad and for Africa. We declare that neither the Soviet nor any of our other friends render us any assistance in carrying out our duty toward the Chadian people or in ending the civil war in Chad. We do not beg favors from anyone. We chose positive neutrality and it is our duty to bear all the consequences of positive neutrality.

We are not subordinate to anyone. We adhere to our friendship with all friends--friendship based on mutual respect and built on mutual benefit. From the emergence of the revolution until now we have not permitted naval warships either of the United States or Russia to enter Libyan territorial waters, even though they think Libya is open to Soviet forces. They are ignorant of this truth--the agents are ignorant of this, but the United States knows and France knows and the big powers know that ever since the emergence of the revolution no naval warships of either of the two big powers has dropped anchor on Libya's shores, despite the vast difference between the Soviet Union and the United States. The United States is totally aligned with the enemy and fully hostile to the Arab nation; it is a colonial power which threatens our independence.

It threatens our air space and it threatens our territorial waters, whereas the Soviet Union is a friend without doubt. But the comparison between it and the United States is (?academic) not only on the part of Libya but also on the part of all the nations fighting against colonialism.

We declare that almost all of our weapons are supplied by the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union gave us the most dangerous and the most modern weapons. We bought them from the Soviet Union, whereas the United States, with our own money and funds, refuses to sell us even civilian cars. One must not really compare this one with that one and for this reason we stick to positive neutrality and adhere to our national and pan-Arab pride and adhere to our independence. Brothers, we will not squander any part of our dignity, our freedom, our independence or our positive neutrality for the sake of aid and backing. But if the day ever comes--and I hope it will not come--when we abandon positive neutrality it will mean there is something more important than (?neutrality) and it will mean there is something more important than positive neutrality. Until that day comes we will stick to positive neutrality, we will stick to our own free will; and with our own free will we will support those who support us and oppose those who oppose us on the basis of our own decisions.

Therefore, those who want to be friends, let them be friends on this basis, and those who want to antagonize us, let them do so on this basis. We were not born to beg from anyone. We represent the pride of the Arab nation. We represent the dignity of the Arab nation. We are the heart of the Arab nation. We are the vanguard of the Arab nation. We are the hope of the Arab nation. We are the revolution of the Arab nation. We are the custodians of Arab nationalism and we are the custodians of Arab unity, brothers.

Brothers, when we act we act with a sense of heavy moral responsibility toward a great nation which fights for its glory and for its right to live under the sun. It is imperative that no one should look upon Libya as a nation of 2 or 3 millions, but rather as the heart of the Arab nation. They must look upon Libya as the trustee of Arab unity, the trustee of the nationalism of the Arab nation, the vanguard of the Arab march, the vanguard of [word indistinct] and the vanguard of Arab liberation.

Brothers, when we act every day we act not as Libyans but as representatives of the dignity of the Arab nation. We represent the life and greatness of the Arab nation and we represent the glory of the Arab nation of the (?lost past). And we represent its great hopes for the future.

Brothers, we consider Libyan existence to be provisional. Libyan existence is linked to Arab existence. This existence is linked to Arab destiny. The world will witness a true change in the map of the Arab region. The world will shortly witness the emergence of the unity between Libya and Syria which was decided by the Libyan and Syrian peoples. [applause]

The ignorant and the sleepy should be awakened and they should be made to understand it is wrong to look upon Libya simply as just Libya. Libya cannot be viewed except through the Arab nation. When the Arab nation is viewed, Libya must be taken into consideration too.

When the so-called Middle East question is viewed, consideration must be given also to Syria, whom the midgets of the other countries of the region forget has a role in the confrontation.

When Syria and Libya are viewed as one country the outlook will change. The unity between Libya and Syria has become an established fact. The decision has been made by the Libyan and Syrian peoples. None of us can revoke this decision. [applause and chants]

*We see, brothers, a trend which conflicts with that of the jamahiri society. Indeed, it* is a stigma of shame on the forehead of the Jamahiriyah, where authority is founded on the freedom of the masses and breaking the shackles that fetter them. We see that domestic servants continue until this very day to be an enslaved class. It is contrary to the nature of jamahiri society and under no circumstances can there be a Jamahiriyah with servants, with hired hands, with hiring, with government or with a regular army. All these should be in the hands of the popular masses.

Today we declare the liberation of house servants. We declare their emancipation. They should take over the public utilities companies, work in them and own them [words indistinct]. [applause and chants] Servants, whether they receive wages or not, are some kind of slaves--indeed they are the slaves of modern times.

AL-QADHDHAFI SPEAKS ON AID TO LIBERATION STRUGGLES

LD032224 [Editorial report] Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic at 1727 GMT on 3 March begins live coverage of a speech delivered by chief of state Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at the final session of the fourth meeting of the Jamahiriyah's revolutionary committees. Al-Qadhdhafi begins his remarks by urging that the revolutionary committees uphold the People's Congress and warns that files will be kept on all members of the revolutionary committees to monitor their revolutionary practices.

Al-Qadhdhafi then goes on to praise the merits of socialism, which means equality for all--however, Libyan socialism will not be realized in stages. "Socialism is realized immediately by setting up socialist establishments in which we are all partners in production."

Discussing the process of revolution, Al-Qadhdhafi distinguishes between revolutionary violence and terrorism, which can only lead to catastrophe. Revolutionary violence should only be used at specific times, on a specific scale and under specific conditions; otherwise it will become terrorism and endanger the revolution, he says.

Elaborating on the revolutionary committees' final statement calling for an escalation of national action to carry out a strategic counterattack against the imperialist presence in various parts of the world, Al-Qadhdhafi says:

"The escalation of the pan-Arab action to carry out the strategic counterattack against imperialism and the bases in Somalia, Egypt, Oman and Palestine involves building bridges with the liberation movements in these areas--the Oman Liberation Front, whose revolutionary leadership came to Libya and met with us--this meeting was attended by some members of the revolution committees whose names appear in the minutes of the meeting--we want to build a bridge between us and this front. If it needs volunteers then we shall be ready to fight on its side. If it needs arms then we shall give it weapons from the arms we have. If it needs funds then we shall supply it with funds. We will do this so that it will become part of the wide front we are leading in a counterattack against imperialism, which is marching on the Arab homeland. This actually has taken place; the bridge has been built with the Oman Liberation Front. [applause]

"With regard to Somalia, a bridge has been built with the Somali National Salvation Front. The leadership of the front came here and met with us; some members of the revolutionary committees also attended the meeting. We are ready if the front asks for volunteers who will be prepared to fight on the front's side against the United States, against the foreign bases, against reaction. [applause] If the front asks for arms we shall give it arms from the weapons we have; if it asks for any assistance then we shall give it this assistance. Now these fronts are carrying out fedayeen activities in both Somalia and Oman. Some of these activities are announced and some have been photographed or filmed so as to show them. Some merit showing on television. Palestine means joining the Palestinian resistance.

"Now a number of members of the revolutionary committees are fighting side by side with the Palestinian resistance. [applause] If the Palestinian resistance asks for volunteers we should be ready to fight on its side; if it asks for weapons we shall give from our weapons; if it asks for funds we shall fund it to fight the aggressive Zionist camp in Palestine. [applause] This will be the case with regard to all liberation movements fighting for freedom and (?liberation), particularly the national liberation movements in the Arab homeland which are working for the transformation of the Arab homeland and the unification of the Arab nation, fighting imperialism in the Arab homeland and working for the destruction of the imperialist bases which are being built over Arab land. This is our commitment which requires that we should sacrifice ourselves, shed our blood and given weapons funds, and so on, in self-defense. This is because the bases which imperialism is building in various parts of the Arab homeland, if they are consolidated and become firmer, will lead to the advance of imperialism on us. Imperialism will advance on us. The Israelis were able to transfer the Egyptian Army to the Libyan borders and train this army's guns on the Libyan people. Why? Because they triumphed on the other front and controlled it and transformed it into a hostile front as far as we are concerned. Therefore, when we fought on Egypt's side we used to defend Jerusalem and [word indistinct]. When Egypt was defeated the enemy came to our borders. When we fight on the Sudanese people's side we are defending ourselves against the lackey regime in Sudan, which has become a regime seriously hostile to the Arab nation and allied itself with as-Sadat, who in turn is allied with Zionism and imperialism.

"There was an uproar throughout the world because of Chad: Why did the Libyan forces enter Chad while the world said nothing about the French forces on the border? When we fight on the Sudanese people's side and ally ourselves with the Sudanese people we are not doing so voluntarily; we are fighting our enemy, in self-defense. When we fought on the side of the people of Chad there were some martyrs on our side, in self-defense. Had Habre succeeded, had France succeeded, had the United States succeeded, had as-Sadat, had the Israelis succeeded--we have captured weapons from all of these in Chad; we have the weapons--Israeli weapons, Egyptian weapons, Sudanese, French and U.S. weapons: We, the Libyan forces and the friendly Chadian forces, have captured these weapons--had all of them captured Chad, the war would have been on the Libyan border. The fighting would have been in Libya.

"Now we are working toward building Chad: defending Chad together with the Chadians to ensure peace in Chad, to consolidate the revolutionary national regime in Chad and to realize unity with Chad despite all our enemies. Get ready to move toward this aim in order for us to bring about the total liberation of Chad and check any imperialist or reactionary attempt to make Chad a sphere on influence and anti-Libyan. When they failed in Chad they went to Niger. [words indistinct] a blockade of the Jamahiriyah; when they saw that Chad triumphed over them and became an ally of Libya they went to Niger, from where they are making anti-Libyan propaganda without any justification. Imperialism have orders for such a campaign. While we help the president of Niger and his Muslim African people, he is taking--without any reason--a hostile attitude twoard us. He closed down our people's bureau and joined hands with Sudan, Egypt, the Israelis and the imperialist states to throw a blockade against us. This means that there is an anti-Libyan battle. When we destroy one link of this chain of blockade around us they try to create another link. It is within our right to break up all the links of this chain of blockade around us in self-defense. These are tasks which you have to carry out."

Al-Qadhdhafi concludes his speech at 1903 GMT, at which time the live relay ends.

## FINAL STATEMENT OF REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEES

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[Final statement of Libyan revolutionary committees, read by Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the Revolution Jamahiriyah, at the final session of the committees' fourth meeting in Sabhah--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God. In continuation of the successes achieved by the revolutionary committees based on their previous revolutionary meetings and on the path of escalating the revolutionary work and asserting the people's authority, and also in continuation of the victories which the revolutionary committees scored at their previous gatherings through the implementation of the program contained in the declaration of the third meeting which was held at Qar Yunis University on 3 February 1980 under the slogan "The Meeting for New Revolutionary Tasks," the revolutionary committees held their fourth meeting from 1-3 March 1981 under the slogan "For the True Practice of the Revolution, Leading to the Assertion of the People's Authority" and on the fourth anniversary of the proclamation of the people's authority and the birth of the first Jamahiriyah in history.

The revolutionary committees, while declaring their success in implementing the programs derived from their previous meetings, assert the following juristic revolutionary sayings:

Authority is for the people who exercise it through the popular congresses. Putting oneself above the basic and productive popular congress is considered a threat to the people's authority.

Socialism is a revolutionary choice; there is no alternative other than the new socialist system for realizing a happy society.

The growth and might of the revolutionary forces, makers of the revolution by way of accomplishing the historic tasks entrusted to them, are conditional on the qualitative training of the members of the revolutionary committees.

Collectiveness is the characteristic of revolutionary work in the revolutionary committees when exercising their revolutionary tasks in their popular circles. Collecting responsibility of the revolutionary committee and the individual responsibility of a member of the revolutionary committee will remain the basis of revolutionary questioning and supervision.

Demagoguery and revolutionary work must not be confused. Demagoguery is divorced from the revolution. Putting a final end to it is a basic duty of the revolutionary committees.

Awareness of how to exercise revolutionary violence when necessary and with force sufficient to crush the enemies of the people's authority and socialism prevents us from falling victim to terrorism, which oppresses man and kills freedom.

The Third World theory is a theory of the release of man's ideological and work effort. It is a theory of creation, invention and production.

The revolutionary committees, while meeting in order to truly practice the revolution so as to assert the people's authority, declare that any practice of authority outside the popular congresses and committees leads to chaos and is contradictory to the jamahiri community. They declare:

1. Bring together the revolutionary forces, organize and educate them, and entrench their ideological awareness so as to raise their revolutionary strength.
2. Follow up and control revolutionary practices and question members of revolutionary committees,
3. Continue to destroy the vestiges of the exploiting bourgeois society.
4. Be determined to continue physical liquidation of the enemies of people's authority at home and abroad.

5. Attack the roots of laxity, favoritism, compromise, negative attitudes and bureaucracy.

6. Urge the masses in the people's conferences to follow up the implementation of the revolutionary change that they have adopted by and strike at any attempt to circumvent it.

7. Emphasize the importance of the revolutionary guard in protecting the revolution and confirming the people's authority.

8. Confront those who try to impose chaos and demagoguery on the people's authority and emphasize the necessity of exercising the people's authority in an organized manner through the people's bodies.

9. Expose and attack the elements of dispersion and hinderance which corrupt the socialist regime and its socialist establishments.

10. Guide and stimulate the people's conference and people's committees daily; this is one of the most important duties of the revolutionary committees.

11. Fight any authoritarian trends inside the revolutionary committees. Extraordinary revolutionary tasks should not be taken as justification to usurp authority from the masses. Revolutionary committees should not give themselves the right to resolve the masses' problems on their behalf.

12. Affirm the importance of the program for the children and youth of the September resolution in building a revolutionary and ideological generation.

13. Escalate national action and carry out a counterstrategic attack against the U.S. colonialism as represented in the U.S. military bases in Egypt, Oman, Somalia and Palestine.

Raising the slogan "Work" and the efficient carrying out of public service and production are criteria of the society of the masses, because they are regarded as measures of the role of the producers who are the image of the society of the masses.

The revolutionary committees salute the revolutionary armed forces which triumphed for the cause of freedom in Chad. They stand in reverence of the gratitude to the martyrs. They declare their solidarity with the fraternal people of Chad.

The revolutionary committees are committed to work for the completion of the construction of the Jamahiriyah's society of the masses and for militant unity with Syria.

Be in step with the Arab unionist revolutionary forces for the sake of making the masses rise, and be mobilized along the path of the Arab masses for unity and liberation.

Be in alliance with the persecuted and with those who are struggling in the world for the sake of helping them achieve their freedom and deliverance and for the sake of attaining the stage of building a society of the masses.

## MAURITANIA

### FRENCH SECRETARY OF STATE, DELEGATION ARRIVE 3 MAR

AB031016 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Mr Olivier Stirn, the French secretary of state to the minister of foreign affairs arrived in Nouakchott at the head of a large delegation and was welcomed at the airport by our foreign affairs and cooperation minister, Mr Mohamed el Mokhtar Ould Zamel.

Mr Olivier Stirn has come at the invitation of the Mauritanian Government. During his 3-day visit, he will meet Mauritanian authorities and discuss French-Mauritanian cooperation as well as international issues. This is the substance of his declaration at the airport.

Let us also note that soon after his arrival, Mr Oliver Stirn attended a cocktail party held at the French Embassy before going to a dinner for him by the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Mohamed El Mokhtar Ould Zamel.

OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM POLISARIO CELEBRATIONS

LD032300 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Summary] Ahmedou Ould Sidi Henena, the minister of culture, information, posts and telecommunications, returned home today after representing Mauritania at the Polisario's celebrations marking the SDAR's founding anniversary. In a statement he made at Nouakchott airport, he said:

"On 27 and 28 February I attended Saharan celebrations, and I am pleased with the results and the welcome accorded me and my delegation by the Polisario officials. I am also pleased with the true desire I felt that they had to deepen the ties of fraternity, good-neighbor relations and mutual respect between the two sister peoples in this region. I also felt that they have special and sincere admiration for Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, president and chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation, and also for Prime Minister Sidi Ahmad Ould Bneijara." He also said he is confident of the common desire to build up a greater Arab Maghreb where justice, equality and mutual respect prevail.

## SUDAN

ISLAMIC BANK SUSPENDS KABUL, CAIRO MEMBERSHIP

BK040636 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] The Islamic Development Bank has suspended Afghanistan's membership and stopped operations in Afghanistan. This was decided at a meeting of the board of governors of the bank held in the Sudanese capital of Khartoum. The bank also decided to suspend Egypt's membership. The bank will review last year's operations and formulate guidelines for the coming year.

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES ARAB, ISLAMIC BANK GOVERNORS

JN031741 Khartoum SUNA in English 1655 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Mar (SUNA)--Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has called on all Muslims to support the Islamic liberation movements, struggling against the enemies of Islam.

Speaking at the opening session of Governors Council of Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa ABEDA and Islamic Development Bank IDB, President Numayri renewed his call for Iran and Iraq to stop fighting, saying the only benitures of the war would be the enemies of Islam. He further commended the resolutions taken by the third Islamic summit conference held in At-Ta'if last month.

The conference had laid down and integrated Islamic policy to organize the existing relations between the Islamic countries and had apparently drawn the suitable frame for the relations of Islamic countries with the other world states, he said.

The president urged the international and regional development institute to double their aid and contribution in the impelementation of development projects in the poor countries.

President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri reiterated that Sudan would give considerable concern to any joint endeavours between the Arab and African peoples. He commended the role of Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa ABEDA and the selection of Khartoum as its headquarters.

He said the selection of Khartoum--the junction between Africa and the Arab world--has asserted the consolidation of African and Arab people.

President Numayri also praised the Islamic Development Bank, IDB, and directed the concerned executive bodies to extend all possible aid to IDB and the other Islamic institutes specialized in economic and social development fields.

## TUNISIA

### BOURGUIBA EXPELS DEPUTY YALAOUI FROM PARTY

LD031945 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] The directorate of the Destourian Socialist Party has issued the following statement:

Having acquainted himself with the accusations which Deputy Mohamed Yalaoui had leveled against the Tunisian ambassador to Paris during the general session of the National Assembly on Monday, 16 February 1981, and also with his insolence toward the speaker of the assembly at the same session, and in accordance with Chapter 23 of the party constitution, the leader of the party, the great struggler President Habib Bourguiba, has decided to expel Mohamed Yalaoui from the party.

## WESTERN SAHARA

### CUBAN DELEGATION VISITS SDAR ON ANNIVERSARY

FL031127 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Cuban Higher Education Minister Fernando Vecino, chief of the Cuban delegation to the fifth founding anniversary of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, has declared that the successes of the Western Sahara people are received with joy by the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America. Earlier, the sale of M-60 tanks to the Government of Morocco, which occupies part of the territory of the former Western Sahara, was confirmed in Washington.

### CUBAN, NICARAGUAN, MEXICAN ENVOYS ARRIVE IN SDAR

FL031453 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1413 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] The ambassadors of Cuba, Nicaragua and Mexico have presented their credentials to Mohamed Abdul Aziz, highest leader of the SDAR and Polisario front. The ceremony of presentation of credentials to the leader took place during the festivities that began on 27 February marking the first 5 years of the SDAR. The ceremony was held in (Bir Lemou), the city where the SDAR was proclaimed on 27 February 1976.

Nicaragua recognized the SDAR on 7 September 1979 and Mexico did so the following day, in both cases during the sixth summit of the nonaligned countries movement in Havana. Cuba recognized the SDAR on 21 January 1980.

## OFFICIALS OPTIMISTIC ABOUT MULTINATIONAL FORCE

### Qimhi's View

TA031229 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebew 1200 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Foreign Ministry Director General David Qimhi reported that he is convinced that the multinational force that is to serve as a buffer between Israel and Egypt will ultimately be established, even though several differences of opinion remain with Egypt, including one on the size of the force. Qimhi said this after meeting this morning with the head of the Israeli desk at the U.S. State Department, Mr David Korn. Mr Korn returned from a visit to Cairo, where he heard Egypt's positions. The United States will resume the talks on the establishment of the multinational force in a few weeks.

### Jerusalem's View

TA031653 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Today Jerusalem is guardedly optimistic about the establishment of a multinational supervisory force. There was a meeting in the Foreign Ministry today with David Korn, the U.S. diplomat who has returned from the talks held in Cairo on this issue. There are still differences of opinion between Israel and Egypt about the character of the force to be established. Our political correspondent, Gad Becker, reports:

All the parties involved in the negotiations over the establishment of the multinational supervisory force are taking the issue very seriously and showing willingness to advance the achievement of an agreement, Jerusalem is saying today, and this is the main reason for the optimism expressed here at the conclusion of the first round of talks. The Egyptians know very well that Israel will not withdraw from Sinai without a force that it regards as a large, effective one. The negotiations will not be brief. Difficulties and various differences of opinion must be overcome. Israel, as I said, is demanding a large, significant force that will be able to play its role in the field. Egypt, it appears, regards matters differently. We have even heard Cairo recently define the force as one supervising the Israeli withdrawal--a definition totally rejected here.

Despite the differences of opinion, the prevalent evaluation is that the Egyptians will not raise too many obstacles to the establishment of the force. At the end of the first round of talks, contacts with various countries likely to participate in the force will begin at a more accelerated rate. As will be recalled, the U.S. President has already appealed to the prime minister of Britain on this issue. Israel is insisting that the countries that will participate in the force will be friendly ones and sympathetic to the peace process. Israel will be prepared to accept a country that does not maintain full diplomatic relations with it, if it fulfills the primary conditions. In this way the possibility may be developed of the incorporation of forces from African countries. The talks between the sides will be resumed in about 2 weeks, when U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Michael Sterner returns to the area.

## FRANCE TO PROPOSE NEW MIDEAST 'SUGGESTION'

TA030615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] In 3 months France will submit a practical suggestion for the solution of the Middle East conflict. Among other things, the suggestion will involve granting the Palestinians self-determination, a gradual [Israeli] withdrawal from Judaea and Samaria, incorporating the PLO in the peace talks as well as [a suggestion on] the future of Jerusalem.

A senior French Government official reported this during a briefing of Israeli reporters, attended also by the Israeli ambassador to France.

According to the official, President as-Sadat supports the European initiative and if Prime Minister Begin also supports it, he will be invited for an official visit to Paris at once. The French official visited Washington last week, where he met with President Reagan. He justified his country's Middle East policy, including the supply of enriched uranium to Iraq, claiming that his country's policy is well-balanced. However, Israel's policy, he said, is a policy of blindness and suicide.

Ministry Reaction

TA031321 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] The Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem reacted sharply to the remarks made by a senior French official on Israel's foreign policy. The Foreign Ministry spokesman said this afternoon that even though he does not have the complete text of those remarks, it is difficult to comprehend how the French Government--which supplies Iraq with nuclear arms, among other things--can afford to make such serious and extraordinary remarks on Israel. To recall, a senior French Government official told Israeli reporters that, compared to the French policy--which, according to him, is balanced--Israel is conducting a blind and suicidal foreign policy.

YOSEF BURG INTERVIEWED ON AUTONOMY TALKS

TA021618 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Interview of Dr Yosef Burg, interior minister and chairman of the Israeli autonomy team, by Yeshayahu Ben-Porat; date and place not given--recorded]

[Question] Mr Minister, do you think that the fact that the Egyptian parliament is delaying ratification of the commercial agreement with Israel is connected with the impasse, or the lack of progress, in the autonomy talks?

[Answer] I think that you could put it differently. The lack of progress in the autonomy talks is one of the manifestations of the difficulties that apparently exist in the normalization processes. I have seen to it that my position is also known across Israel's southern border.

[Question] Mr Minister, the Egyptians claim, for example, as Ambassador Murtada said last week in Tel Aviv, that Egypt is ready to renew the autonomy talks immediately but Israel is delaying them.

[Answer] Well, I am pleased you have asked me this question. What Ambassador Murtada told me was precisely that they see no point as long as there is no shift or movement forward on our part. He, or they, see no point in meeting and each side just reiterating its own position. I did not hold with this view and it seems to me that the delay is there [in Egypt] not here.

[Question] Mr Minister, a final question: Are you nonetheless pressing for the completion of the autonomy talks before the Israeli elections?

[Answer] The answer is yes. We are interested in the talks' continuation, or, to put it better, in the talks taking place.

[Question] Do you believe the talks will be resumed before the elections?

[Answer] It seems to me that the Egyptian Government has several times stated that it is not interested in intervening in the Israeli election processes in any way. However, the autonomy issue has nothing to do with the elections but is for the residents of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district, and so the talks should be held, irrespective of the elections.

GOVERNMENT CIRCLES RESENT U.S. CHARITY ACTIVITY

TA011320 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 1 Mar 81 p 4

[Josef Tzuri'el report: "U.S. Charity Organizations Will Increase Their Aid to the Inhabitants of the Territories"]

[Text] U.S. assistance to the inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip through the charity organizations operating in those areas will not decrease and may even increase in order to finance development projects of higher-education institutions in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. It has been learned from reliable sources that the cuts in U.S. aid budgets will not affect the activities of the charity organizations. These organizations extend assistance on legal counsel, rural planning, infrastructure works and financing of development projects of academic education institutions.

The most active organizations in the territories are: "American Middle East Refugee Aid" and the Quakers. According to conservative estimates, these two organizations spent approximately $25 million. Part of this sum was dedicated to projects which the military government defined as vital and meriting outside aid. Most of this money was given away without the Israeli authorities' knowledge directly to various Arab institutions, such as the Bi'r Zayt university organization, the Red Crescent organization, charity organizations raising funds to support families whose sons are imprisoned in Israeli jails and to finance legal claims against the military government, mainly about expropriation of land.

The activities of these two organizations--unsupervised by and not though the military government--have been resented by Israeli Government circles. However, since these organizations enjoy a prominent status and prestige in the United States no measures have been taken to curtail their activities in the territories. Israeli representatives have been kindly trying to persuade them to cooperate with Israel.

Nevertheless, cooperation exists with these two organizations in various fields. However, the main problem persists: The organizations insist on their right to help carry out infrastructure works in the territories. The military government believes that, through these works, mayors and local public figures want to lay the foundation for an eventual split from Israel.

As far as higher education is concerned, the charity organizations have better possibilities to extend assistance and the military government finds it difficult to object to it. It has been learned that the heads of the two U.S. charity organizations and the heads of the higher-education institutions agree that, under the current circumstances in the territories, it is better to invest a large part of the U.S. aid in the educational system in the territories.

MA'ARIV REPORTS RESULTS OF SHAMIR'S U.S. TRIP

TA011241 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 1 Mar 81 pp 1, 11

[By political correspondent Ilan Kfir]

[Text] The United States will extend aid to Israel for new technological research and development, including the sphere of nuclear research for peaceful purposes.

The United States has recently informed the Israeli Government about its intention to deepen scientific and technological cooperation in the framework of joint projects and U.S. aid to Israeli projects.

It has been learned that the United States has revealed great interest in various Israeli projects on energy, including efforts to locate alternate sources for oil.

The United States has also revealed great interest in the progress made in Israel in laser research and is inclined to cooperate with Israel on expanding research in this new field.

Following Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's visit to Washington, Jerusalem foresees unprecedented scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries in addition to strengthening the security and strategic ties.

During Shamir's visit, the United States decided to assist in research on security conducted in Israel and on possible cooperation and joint production of defense systems.

The United States will apparently assist Israel in developing the "Lavi" aircraft. This issue will be examined in depth by U.S. experts who will arrive in Israel soon and will be widely discussed during the visit of U.S. Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger to Israel in June.

Senior political sources in Jerusalem said that Shamir's visit in Washington was very successful and that the Reagan administration's commitment [toward Israel] is largely deeper than that of the previous administration.

Political sources in Jerusalem emphasized that the United States would openly strengthen its strategic relations with Israel despite the expected negative reaction of the Arab countries.

During Shamir's visit in Washington, it was also decided to launch a mutual effort to expand the peace process based on the Camp David agreements and to reject the European initiatives.

Prime Minister Menahem Begin will today report to the Cabinet on Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamiri's achievements in his visits in the United States and Colombia.

EYTAN REPORTS 60 TANKS POSITIONED IN LEBANON

TA031650 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan has reported that the terrorists in southern Lebanon have already stationed 60 Soviet tanks, which they recently received from Hungary, in their positions. Lieutenant General Eytan was speaking to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. He said that the IDF fighting methods on the northern border were intended to sow fear among the terrorists and he estimated that the methods had succeeded in this.

All the committee members congratulated the chief of staff on the extension of his term in office and a dispute arose only over a comment added by Alignment Knesset member Yosi Sarid, that he hoped the chief of staff would now avoid some of the mistakes he had made in the past.

DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT VOTES TO HALT ACTIVITIES

TA040535 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] With a majority of 34 votes to 5, the Democratic Movement Council last night decided to stop any political and public activities as of today. The decision further stated that the members of the movement would be free to organize into any political body.

COMMITTEE DOUBLES PARTY FINANCING FOR ELECTIONS

TA031120 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] The Knesset's Finance Committee has decided to double the amount for party financing for the elections. The calculation now will be 645,000 shekels for each Knesset member. The decision was made through the support of the Alignment and the Likud; the SHINUY representative voted against it. Knesset member Yosef Tamir [of SHINUY] said afterward that this is a waste of the public's money, so his movement had decided to donate 500,000 shekels that will be placed at its disposal at a public fund to assist young couples.

ARIDOR TAX PROPOSAL WOULD BENEFIT WAGE EARNERS

TA030917 Jerusalem POST in English 3 Mar 81 pp 1, 10

[By economic reporter Shlomo Ma'oz]

[Excerpt] Wage earners will be some 25-30 percent better off when they receive their April pay as a result of Finance Minister Yoram Aridor's plan to redefine tax-brackets, the routine adjustment of those tax-brackets, and the payment of the next cost-of-living increment.

Aridor announced his "mini-tax reform" at a press conference at the treasury yesterday, confirming the report in yesterday's Jerusalem POST. He pointed out, however, that his plan to redefine the tax brackets had yet to receive the approval of the Cabinet and of the Knesset.

According to Aridor's proposal, some 50 percent of the country's workers (those grossing up to 5,900 shekels in April) will fall into the lowest 25 percent bracket--compared with the 35 percent of workers (earning up to 3,500 shekels) falling into this bracket today.

A further 20 percent (earning up to 8,100 shekels) will fall into the 35 percent bracket compared with 31 percent (earning up to 6,300 shekels) today. Some 15 percent (earning up to 10,000 shekels) will pay 45 percent taxes, compared with 11 percent (earning up to 7,600 shekels) today.

Another 10 percent (earning up to 14,500 shekels) will pay 50 percent tax, compared with 13 percent today (earning 9,800 shekels). The percentage paying maximum percent taxes for earnings over 14,500 shekels will be halved, from the 10 percent earning over 9,800 shekels today to just 5 percent of the country's wage earners.

In addition to the proposed redefinition of tax brackets, there is to be a routine 22.5 percent adjustment of the brackets next month. There will also be a 19.5 percent cost-of-living increment, and adjustments to tax credit points and children's allowances. All these will leave most wage-earners with 25-30 percent more expendable income after April.

Aridor also announced that income tax paid by workers on second and third shifts would be reduced. Third-shift workers, for example, will be paying a maximum of 35 percent tax. Demobilized soldiers who work in agriculture and industry will also receive additional tax benefits, as will youths under age 18.

The finance minister said he hopes that these measures will increase productivity and raise production levels--as well as add to the expendable income of the country's workers.

Aridor went on to announce that the Gabay committee's recommendations on taxation in inflationary conditions are to be applied from next month. The purpose of this new legislation will be to tax real profits rather than profits accruing as a result of inflation. On the other hand, it will no longer be possible to evade taxes as a result of inflation.

Property tax on apartments and on agricultural land will be eliminated, with the tax to be levied only on empty urban plots--which accounts for about half of current purchase-tax revenues. But anyone with outstanding property-tax debts will be required to settle these; the penalties for not doing so will be heavy.

Inheritance tax is to be abolished completely. The tax yields only 45 million shekels annually.

In all, the treasury will become 3 billion shekels out of pocket as a result of these steps. But it expects to recoup this loss by keeping the employers tax in the services at its present 7 percent, rather than cutting it to 4 percent next month as originally planned. This will shift the tax burden to the banks and other services (garages, hairdressers, etc.). As a result, Aridor believes, there will be no need to pump further money into the economy as a result of the tax cuts.

In another move, the income-tax and customs departments are to be amalgamated from next month. This will enable the treasury to cast its tax net both wider and deeper, Aridor believes.

Also, the reduction of purchase and property taxes will free hundreds of civil servants to work on income tax and value-added tax collection, he said.

There was some concern in the Bank of Israel yesterday that Aridor's tax cuts would in the final analysis increase the government's domestic deficit, thereby further fuelling inflation. It is feared that the budget for 1981/82 will become obsolete, as all the economic assumptions on which it is based will have changed.

SITES OF WEST BANK EXPROPRIATED LAND LISTED

TA011259 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 1 Mar 81 p 1

[Military coorespondent report: "Security Sources: 20,255 Dunam of State Land Expropriated in Judaea and Samaria"]

[Text] The military government has expropriated 20,255 dunam of land in Judaea and Samaria since the end of October 1980. According to the military government, these were all state land. Another 4,300 dunam registered as being Jewish property were expropriated in the Gush 'Ezyon area. Most of the land was allocated to new settlements or to complete the land frameworks of existing settlements. Only some 250 dunam were alloted to security installations.

Security elements said that erroneous figures have been recently published regarding the expropriation of land in Judaea and Samaria. The correct figures compiled by the military government and the Justice Ministry are as follows: 20,055 dunam for settlements, 250 dunam for establishing military installations (in the area of Tubas in Samaria) and 4,300 dunam of Jewish land in the Gush 'Ezyon area.

The security sources said that, legally speaking, these were not expropriations but rather takeovers of ownership [tfisat hezqa] of state land. The takeover was carried out following a legal check attended by a representative of the Justice Ministry.

Prior to the takeover, the mukhtars of the adjacent villages are summoned and they are shown the tracts of land in question. They may appeal the military government's decision within 21 days to a legal appeals committee.

The following is a list of the sites where land was taken over and the number of dunam in each site:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mizpe Guvrin | 2,000 |
| Ma'on and Karmel | 4,000 |
| Tqo'a B | 2,350 |
| Mikhmash | 160 |
| Efrat | 35 |
| Elqana B (near Ari'el) | 5,000 |
| Giv'on | 150 |
| Giv'at Hadasha | 180 |
| Migdal 'Oz | 100 |
| Gush 'Ezyon | 180 |
| Qedumim | 450 |
| Modi'in (Nili) | 600 |
| An-Nabi Samu'il | 450 |
| Ma'ale Edummim | 350 |
| Gitim | 4,000 |

During the same period, 250 dunam were taken over in the area of Tubas and another 4,300 dunam of Jewish property were taken over in Gush 'Ezyon.

MAJORITY BELIEVES EGYPT WOULD NOT AID SYRIA

TA021202 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 2 Mar 81 p 3

[Text] The majority of the Israeli public believes that Egypt will not interfere on Syria's behalf if a war between Israel and Syria breaks out. These are the findings of a nationwide public opinion poll conducted by the Pori Institute at the request of HA'ARETZ.

Replying to the question, "If a war with Syria breaks out, do you think that Egypt will intervene on Syria's behalf, or will it remain neutral and not interfere?" 50.7 percent of the respondents said they believed Egypt would remain neutral, compared to 29.8 percent who believed that Egypt would indeed interfere on Syria's behalf in such a case.

Another 3.4 percent said that this would depend on the circumstances, such as who attacks first, who Egypt's ruler is and what the Israeli Army strength is.

A large group of respondents, 16.1 percent, said they did not know how Egypt would react.

The opinion that Egypt would remain neutral is more prevalent among young people, those born in Israel, those holding academic or managerial jobs, and those with high education levels and high income.

The opinion that Egypt will interfere on Syria's behalf is more prevalent among the older people, manual workers and those having lower incomes.

The poll encompasses a representative sample of 1,200 men and women.

## ETHIOPIA

### PRENSA LATINA DIRECTOR HOLDS TALKS WITH MINISTER

#### Arrival Statement

LD271255 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 27 Feb 81 EA

[Excerpt] Comrade Gustavo Robreno, director of PRENSA LATINA, arrived in Addis Ababa this morning to hold talks on ways of stepping up the exchange of information between the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY [ENA] and PRENSA LATINA.

In a statement on arrival in Addis Ababa, the director of the Cuban news agency, PRENSA LATINA, pointed out it is essential to counter Western propaganda, adding that to do so ENA and PRENSA LATINA need to strengthen their cooperation in exchanging information. Comrade Gustavo Robreno also said the establishment of the news pool of nonaligned nations will enable them to resist information pressure from Westerners.

#### Havana Report

FL031758 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Addis Ababa--Ethiopian Information Minister Girma Yilma has received Gustavo Robreno, director general of the Latin American news agency PRENSA LATINA. At the meeting, they discussed cooperation between PRENSA LATINA and the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY, ENA, various matters on the subject of news and the work of the pool of nonaligned countries' news agencies.

Cuban Ambassador in Addis Ababa Buenaventura Reyes and ENA Director Haile Mariam Gosh participated in the meeting. During his stay in Ethiopia, the PRENSA LATINA director general also visited the installations of the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY.

The Ethiopian minister of information, the ENA director and important officials of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia and of local and foreign press organs also attended a cocktail party held in Addis Ababa on the occasion of the PRENSA LATINA director's visit.

## KENYA

### MOI DELIVERS SPEECH UPON RETURN FROM INDIA

LD272132 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1248 GMT 27 Feb 81 EA

[Speech by President Daniel Arap Moi at Jomo Kenyatta Airport in Nairobi on returning from his visit to India; in Swahili and English--live]

[Excerpts] [In Swahili] Our visit to India was a success for several reasons. First, because of the cordial relationship between the government and people of India and the people of Kenya. We signed three agreements to help our young people in obtaining skills.

I am glad that during our absence you remained calm and united. I thank you. I also thank you for carrying on with soil conservation work. I was pleased when the vice-president told me that it was the intention of wananchi to continue with conservation efforts.

During our visit, we also managed to discuss several issues which strengthen relations between us and the Indian Government. I am pleased to say we have come to know each other better then was the case before our visit and we have invited Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian prime minister, to visit us this year or next so that she can see our development efforts.

From today, no private school can be started without satisfying conditions laid down by the government or the minister for education. These schools must not concentrate solely on making money. This will enable us to know that a satisfactory level of education is being given in our schools. But if there is not a single trained teacher in a harambee school and we expect to get satisfactory results, how is this going to be possible. The problem is that there is no coordination, everyone thinks he knows everything. The fact is, no one is indispensable.

Secondly, the reputation of our university must be fully watched or else no one will have confidence in it. Many parents send their children abroad because they have lost confidence here because our students only prepare for demonstrations. Indian universities take only 10,000 per year [as heard] and they work hard. Here there are 30,000 a year and they only get drunk. The government is saying: If that is the case, you will be given a loan--take it and waste it as you wish: if your parents are prepared to give you money to waste, waste it, and not wananchi's money. If we are to build a second university and its reputation is going to be the same, it is better to do without it rather than invite additional problems. I say this because I love these students. If it were not for me wananchi would have wanted them to be expelled (?the year before last).

I say they must realize that they are expected to build our nation when they graduate if they are nyayo [footsteps] followers.

I shall start to be tough. I have been nice for a long time. I am pleased that, as Kenyans, we are friendly to all. We have made friends. I do not think there is any country in the world which can claim that we have wronged them or we look down on them. Even to the Soviet Union I shall send hydrological students because I know, I hear, they are good at hydrology, to bore water wells. I shall send mature graduates to learn hydrology and come and help us in water development. Another important country in this field is Spain, although they have their own problems. We shall send students who will help us in nation-building on their return.

With India, we have made an agreement on technological subjects, industries and various types of metals so that we can start things moving, and I ask you wealthy Africans to start your own industries and stop these half-hearted businesses which only harm wananchi by trying to grab everything only to find it is impossible. Concentrate on one line.

Forget about groupings. What good will groupings do you? You have one government led by a man called Moi. Whatever you are doing let us stick together and help each other, then we shall advance and no one will lose. We do not favor any country.

[In English] When we say we are nonaligned, we are friends of all; we are the enemy of none. Anybody who will help my countrymen, I will extend my hand of friendship. Kenya always would like to cultivate friendship on the basis of equality. We should all be equal. The problems facing the world today is because of hatred, nothing else. And I would like to appeal to the U.S. Government and the Soviet Union because whatever they do, the smaller ones suffer. If they can talk in terms of humanity naturally things will go right.

The problem of South Africa can only be solved by Soviet Union and the United States. We are being asked what can we do? The interests in South Africa--We don't have interests in South Africa ourselves. We only (?talk). We are against apartheid. We are not against the white men of South Africa. We are not interested in the pigment and the colour of the person. We are interested in the well-being of humanity, whether black, white or what. If they can solve us that problem.... [as heard]

South Africa fears Cubans and that is why they will retain their soldiers in Namibia.

My suggestion is that Cubans should go. South Africans should go from Namibia and then the problem will be solved. Otherwise that problem will remain for years and lives will be lost. If the United States and Soviet Union can agree with me on that point then that is my contribution. The reason why I say this is because South Africans use the excuse that Cubans are in Angola and therefore they cannot move because Cubans are in Angola. So, my point is: Let us not give South Africans any excuse at all so that we can hammer hard, all of us, because all of us would like to live on this plant peacefully. And if the two super powers would like us or wish us to develop, allow us to move in peace, not to be disturbed. So, I wanted merely to say Kenya would like to live amongst all nations peacefully and work together for the common good and well-being of human race without any discrimination.

## SOMALIA

### RADIO KULMIS REPORTS ON TROOP DEFECTIONS, CURFEW

LD032134 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 3 Mar 81 EA

[From the "Dispatches From Our Reporters" program, presented by 'Abd al-Qadir Farah Botan]

[Text] A Radio Kulmis reporter accompanying the ninth company of the General Aynanshe Battalion of the Somali Salvation Front [SSF] reports that some Somali troops who rebelled against the terrorist Siad Barre regime defected to the SSF forces recently with a government transport Fiat vehicle, registration number GD. [as heard] The reporter also files that it has been traced that this vehicle originally belonged to a Somali civilian named (Hasan Tur) and was stolen from him by the terrorist Siad Barre regime. Afweyneh [Siad] has grabbed several vehicles from Somali civilians.

Mogadishu--Our reporter in Mogadishu reports that the Hyena of Garba Harre [Siad], foreseeing the coming dangers, has secretly given orders for the imposition of a curfew in Mogadishu after 1900. [as heard] These orders were given in response to the wave of explosions in Mogadishu and the subsequent threat posed to several of the terror gang's (?lackeys). The curfew, which has neither been announced by the radio nor published by the papers, comes after the struggle waged by the SSF reached Mogadishu.

Our correspondent says that the life of Somalis in Mogadishu is under great pressure from a severe shortage of food and water. A quintal of maize in Mogadishu costs 800 shillings--if it can be found--while a sack of sugar costs 5,000 shillings. This commodity, it should be noted, is scarce.

## TANZANIA

### NYERERE SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO SDAR PRESIDENT

LD282034 Dar es Salaam in English to Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 28 Feb 81 EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--President Nyerere has sent a congratulatory message to the secretary general of the Polisario Front and president of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the founding of the republic.

In his message Mwalimu said:

As we celebrate the fifth year of the founding of their republic, the Saharans have cause to look back with pride at the results of those years of dedicated sacrifice and struggle. Mwalimu reaffirmed Tanzanian support to the Polisario Front in resisting attempts aimed at recolonizing the territory.

CCM, FRELIMO PARTIES AGREE ON COOPERATION

LD031752 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 3 Mar 81 EA

[Text] Dodoma--Cham Cha Mapinduzi [CCM] and the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] have agreed on the importance of increasing cooperation in various development matters in order to devise joint struggle techniques. The agreement was reached today during formal discussions between Frelimo and CCM delegations held at the CCM party headquarters in Dodoma shortly before the Mozambique delegation left Dodoma Region for Arusha Region.

The CCM delegation leader at the discussions, Deputy Chief Executive Secretary of the party Ndugu (Allan Heri), said that the CCM fully agrees that there is need for building more cooperation between the two parties, especially considering the history of the parties and their responsibilities which they have borne since Tanzania and Mozambique won independence.

It has been agreed that frequent visits should take place between high-ranking leaders of the two parties and, if possible, down to grassroot leaders of the parties. It has also been agreed that there should be cooperation in the exchange of students of party colleges as well as consolidation of relations and cooperation between CCM and Frelimo organizations.

JUMBE REINSTATES, DISMISSES GOVERNMENT WORKERS

LD040110 Dar es Salaam in English to Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 3 Mar 81 EA

[Text] The chairman of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, has approved the dismissal with immediate effect of 59 civil servants for contravening a government directive not to engage in private business while in government service. A government statement issued in Zanzibar today said that Ndugu Jumbe, who is also the president of the Zanzibar Government, also ordered the immediate reinstatement of 24 others who had been cleared of the allegation.

The dismissed workers are among 122 civil servants suspended from government service by Ndugu Jumbe last month on allegations that they engaged in other private activities while employed by the government. The statement said Ndugu Jumbe also ordered the Zanzibar House of Representatives committee for general purposes to investigate the alleged business dealings on the suspended workers and recommend to the government measures to be taken against them.

UGANDA

## SSEMOGERERE ANNOUNCES 28-MEMBER SHADOW CABINET

WA040736 Kampala THE CITIZEN in English 4 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] The president general of the Democratic party Hon. Paul Kawanga Ssemogerere has announced a twenty eight strong man shadow cabinet in which he retained the Ministry of Defence.

In a press release on Monday which was also copied to the leader of government business, speaker of the National Assembly and to all ministers, Hon. Ssemogerere named: John Magezi as the opposition whip, Evaristo Nyanzi for finance, Hon. Sebaana Kizito for foreign affairs, Jerome Karugaba internal affairs, Dr. E.G.N. Muzira for Health and Prof. Y. Kyesimira for higher education.

The 28 man cabinet boasts of experienced civil servants like Evaristo Nyanzi, J. Karugaba, D. Nabeeta and Ssendegeya. It has famous lawyers and seasoned politicians like Dr. Magezi, Sam Kuteesa, Ssengooba, Abu Mayanja, John Kawanga, and S. Kirenga. The most prominent educationists in this cabinet are Professors Mulema, Kyesimira and Ssebuwuufu. All in all the team is highly educated, experienced and capable of advising the UPC Government.

The full cabinet list that named the old parliamentarian Haji Abu Mayanja as information minister and E.S. Kirenga as justice minister is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Leader of opposition | Hon. Paul K. Ssemogerere |
| Opposition whip | Hon. John Magezi |
| Deputy Opposition whip | Hon. Bernard Buzabo |
| 1. Finance | Hon. Evaristo Nyanzi |
| 2. Defence | Hon. Paul K. Ssemogerere |
| 3. Planning | Hon. Ponciano S. Mulema |
| 4. Foreign affairs | Hon. John Ssebaana Kizito |
| 5. Local administrations | Hon. Sam Kuteesa |
| 6. Industry | Hon. Dr. Ojok Mulozi |
| 7. Commerce | Hon. A. Ssembatya |
| 8. Agriculture | Hon. Andrew Ssengooba |
| 9. Internal affairs | Hon. Jerome Karugaba |
| 10. Rural development cooperative and marketing | Hon. Dr. David Kazungu |
| 11. Supply | Hon. Haji A. Kafumbe Mukasa |
| 12. Information | Hon. Haji A.K. Mayanja |
| 13. Housing and urban development | Hon. G.M. Ssendawula |
| 14. Rehabilitation | Hon. David J. Nabeta |
| 15. Regional Co-operation | Hon. John B. Kawanga |
| 16. Lands, mineral and water resources | Hon. G. Bamuturaki |
| 17. Health | Hon. Dr. E.G.N. Muzira |
| 18. Higher education | Hon. Prof. Y. Kyesimira |
| 19. Basic education | Hon. John Bbosa |
| 20. Communication | Hon. Patric M. Butumbya |
| 21. Energy and environment | Hon. Francis Kasura |
| 22. Public service | Hon. M. Ssendegeya |
| 23. Transport | Hon. Dr. W.M. Ssikyewunda |
| 24. Culture and community development | Hon. Prof. P.H. Sebuwufu |
| 25. Justice | Hon. E.S. Kirenga |
| 26. Animal industry | Hon. Bernard Buzabo |
| 27. Works | Hon. John H.K. Ssonko |
| 28. Labour | Hon. Dr. A.K. Lubega |
| 29. Tourism and wild life | Hon. P. Kaboha |
| Legal and constitutional advisor | Hon. Dr. Joseph Byamugisha |
| Secretary | Hon. H.B. Ssewanyana |

## IVORY COAST

### FRANCO-IVORIAN MILITARY EXERCISES ANNOUNCED

AB031128 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0745 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] The Franco-Ivorian military exercises will begin from 7 to 12 March. In this regard, two vessels of the French national navy are expected at the Abidjan port. The vessels--the assault craft TCD Ouragan and landing ship BDC Bidassoa--will stop over in Abidjan 3-6 March, will then go to San Pedro 7-8 March and will be back in Abidjan 9-15 March.

During the visit, the commander of the navy force will call on Ivorian military and civilian authorities.

## MALI

### JAPANESE COMPANY DISCOVERS NEW URANIUM DEPOSITS

AB031046 Paris AFP in English 0939 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Bamako, March 3 (AFP)--A Japanese prospecting company has discovered new deposits of uranium in northern Mali, the industrial development and tourism minister of this West African state said here.

Robert Tieble Noaw, returning from a visit to Gao in the north of the country, said that the company, PNC, was still only on the first phase of this project but added that it had excellent prospects.

The company invested 3,000 to 4,000 million francs (six to eight million dollars) in mineral research in Mali each year, he said.

## NIGER

### SYRIA'S KHADDAM LEAVES AFTER COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

AB031234 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, cice president of the Council of Ministers and Syrian minister of foreign affairs, left Niamey this evening at the end of a 2-day official visit to Niger. The Syrian foreign minister, his wife and delegation have left for Bamako, Mali. Shortly before their departure, a final communique was issued. Here is the communique, read by Mr (Hamu Abdrahmane), director of political and cultural affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation:

[Begin recording] On the invitation of Mr Daouda Diallo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Niger, Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, vice president of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, and Mrs Khaddam undertook an official visit to the Niger Republic from 28 February to 2 March 1981. Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and his wife were received on arrival by Mr Daouda Diallo and his wife as well as important officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

The Syrian delegation visited the mining installations of the town of Albit and thus noticed the efforts being made by the Supreme Military Council and the government to ensure the sovereign rights of the Niger people over the natural resources of their country.

Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam was received by His Excellency Col Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and the Niger head of state, to whom he conveyed a friendly message from His Excellency Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

During his stay in Niger, the vice president of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of Syria also paid courtesy calls on several top officials of the Government of Niger. Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, accompanied by his associates, held a working session with Mr Daouda Diallo, assisted by several top civil servants of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

During their discussions, which were held in an atmosphere of [words indistinct] and mutual understanding, the two ministers held a wide exchange of views on cooperation between Niger and Syria, and on African and international problems.

The two heads of delegation expressed satisfaction with the excellent bonds of friendship and cooperation existing between their two countries and examined ways of further strengthening and developing them. In this regard, they agreed to do everything to complete the necessary formalities in order to put into force the agreements signed between their two countries and hold the first meeting of the Niger-Syria joint cooperation commission in the near future. This commission should draw up an elaborate program in various fields of mutual interest. The two ministers examined at length Middle East questions and current burning African and international problems. They noted with satisfaction that their two governments had identical views on the problems raised.

On the rather grave and [word indistinct] situation prevailing in the Middle East, the two ministers expressed their firm conviction that the only just and lasting solution to the settlement of the Middle East crisis should necessarily be based on the unconditional withdrawal of Israel from occupied Arab territory, including Jerusalem; the participation of the PLO, the sole and only representative of the Palestinian people, in any process in search of a solution to the crisis; and the recognition of the inalienable right of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their land, and their right to self-determination, independence and national sovereignty. In this regard, they condemned the continued occupation of Arab territory and the provocative transformation of the Palestinian state, demographic and cultural [word indistinct] by Israel. They also reaffirmed their opposition to the PLO's exclusion from any process aimed at finding a solution to the Middle East crisis.

Concerning the problem in southern Africa, the two heads of delegation reiterated their governments' strong condemnation of the abominable policy of apartheid and racial discrimination. In the light of the recent Geneva conference on Namibia, they deplored the fact that Namibia had not yet attained its independence because of the obstructive and arrogant policies of the racist clique in Pretoria. In this regard, they reaffirmed their unflinching support for liberation movements in southern Africa.

On the general situation in Africa, the two heads of delegation expressed their deep concern over the increasing pockets of tension on the continent. They agreed that peace and security are two essential factors for the economic and social development of the African Continent.

Analyzing the current state of affairs in the world, the two heads of delegation stressed the grave danger that the (?power struggle), the bloc struggle, the arms race and [words indistinct] pose for humanity; and the need for all states to work relentlessly for peace, security and international cooperation. To this end, they reaffirmed their countries' faith in the principles and ideals of the Nonaligned Movement and in all important factors of peace in the world because of the particularly important role these factors play in the achievement of a general and complete disarmament and the installation of a new international economic order.

Mr 'Abd al-Halim and wife expressed their sincere thanks to His Excellency Col Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council, head of state to the government and people of Niger for the warm welcome, hospitality and the special mark of attention given to him, his wife and his delegation during their stay in Niger.

Issued in Niamey, 2 March 1981.

[Signed] For the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, for the Government of the Republic of Niger, Mr Daouda Diallo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation [end recording]

## BRIEFS

'URANIUM ROAD' OPENS--Niamey, 26 Feb (AFP)--The uranium road, a 650 km (406 mile) link between Niger's urban and commercial south and its mineral wealth in the north, officially opened on Wednesday during a ceremony at Tahoua, 500 kms (312 miles) east of here. The road, which runs from Tahoua to the uranium capital of Arlit, cost 200,000 million CFA francs (U.S. dollars 100 million) to build and will enable mining companies to transport their uranium to the port of Cotonou, in Benin. The road, started in May 1976, was completed last December. The mining companies themselves funded the project and will maintain the road for 20 years. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1207 GMT 26 Feb 81 AB]

## NIGERIA

### DEFENSE CHIEF WARNS SOLDIERS AGAINST 'LAWLESSNESS'

AB031526 Paris AFP in English 1415 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Lagos, 3 March (AFP)—Nigerian Defense Minister Akanbi Oniyangi has warned soldiers that they will be discharged from the army if they indulge in lawlessness.

The independent newspaper PUNCH quoted Mr. Oniyangi as telling recruits in an end-of-training (passing out) parade that army virtues of discipline, justice and fair play must be held very dearly.

It was the second warning given Nigerian soldiers in the last week. Earlier, the army chief of staff, Lieutenant-General Jalo, had decried what he called a recent tendency for soldiers to go on the rampage at the slightest provocation from civilians.

The military ruled Nigeria for 13 years, from 1966 to 1979, before President Shehu Shagari took office at the head of a civilian government.

## BRIEFS

ONSHORE OIL PRODUCTION--The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) will start its first onshore oil production in 1982 at the (Oredo) second [word indistinct] in Bendel State. Rig operations commenced on the well in October last year and terminated in January this year. The operations were carried out by Nigerians with only two expatriates. Radio Nigeria network news correspondent, who is among the team of journalists currently on tour of the NNPC projects in the state, said that five zones of oil and gas were encountered during the rig operations. He said that two wells are to be drilled in order to appraise the extent of oil and gas deposits. [Excerpt] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 26 Feb 81 AB]

## SOUTH AFRICA

### FOREIGN MINISTER'S REACTIONS TO UN DECISION NOTED

LD031006 Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] The South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Roelof Botha, says the decision by the United Nations General Assembly to deny South Africa participation in the debate on South-West Africa was scandalous and revengeful and could have far-reaching consequences. In an interview with Radio RSA, he said the UN debate on South-West Africa had come at an extremely delicate time when the South-West African internal political parties and the government had to decide on future action.

The ruling South-West African Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA] has asked the five-nation Western contact group to help it address the United Nations General Assembly. It said previous requests addressed to the UN secretary general, Dr Kurt Waldheim, for opportunities to address the United Nations had failed. United Nations bias towards SWAPO had been a severe stumbling block during the Geneva conference, and refusing the DTA an opportunity to address the assembly would not contribute toward solving the confidence crisis surrounding the United Nations.

### Anticipated UN Actions

LD032345 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] The South African prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, and the minister of foreign affairs, Mr R.F. Botha, have met in Cape Town to discuss the events in the United Nations General Assembly yesterday.

In an interview with Radio RSA the minister of foreign affairs said after the meeting that there were indications that most of the countries in the General Assembly would call for sanctions against South Africa, and the Security Council would be asked to impose such sanctions. Although this would create a serious situation Mr Botha expected the West to veto the call for sanctions. If the Security Council vetoed sanctions, he expected the General Assembly to take the necessary steps itself, as it had done in the case of the Korean war. The position would then be that the General Assembly was assuming powers which it did not have. South Africa should prepare for such action by the General Assembly, said Mr Botha.

## ZAMBIA

### MOBUTU MEETS WITH KAUNDA; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

AB021442 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] At the invitation of the president of the sister republic of Zambia, His Excellency Dr Kenneth Kaunda, the founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, paid an official visit to Zambia from 1 to 2 March 1981.

During this visit, a meeting was held at the State House of Lusaka between the two presidents who were accompanied by the following persons: On the Zairian side, Bomboko Lokumba, member of the Central Committee of the MPR, deputy first state commissioner and state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation; Bula Mandungu Nyati, member of the Political Bureau and governor of the Shaba region; Seti Yale, special adviser to the head of state on security; Nimi Mayioika Ngimbi, director of presidential affairs; Col Efomi, Zaire's ambassador to Zambia; Citizen Nkema, chief adviser at the President's Office; Citizen Nguyadila, adviser at the Citizen Bomina, ambassador-director of the African Department of the Foreign Affairs Ministry; Lunda Pululu, adviser at the President's Office; Leba Wawa, adviser at the Deputy First State Commissioner's Office; Citizen Romele, consul general of Zaire in Ndola.

On the Zambian side, his excellency the secretary general of the party; his excellency the prime minister; His Excellency Zulu, member of the Central Committee, member of Parliament and secretary of state for defense and security; His Excellency Kamanga, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Committee for Political and Legal Affairs; His Excellency General Chinkuli, member of Parliament, acting minister of foreign affairs and minister of energy, transport and communications; His Excellency Chomba, member of Parliament and minister of interior; His Excellency Chakulya, member of Parliament and minister of defense; His Excellency Chigugu, member of Parliament and minister of justice; His Excellency Bull, member of Parliament and minister of state for foreign affairs and His Excellency Kamawana, Zambia's ambassador to Zaire.

During their talks, which were held in an atmosphere of friendship, brotherhood and mutual understanding, the two leaders discussed a wide range of problems on cooperation and good-neighbor relations between Zaire and Zambia, they reaffirmed their faith in the principle of territorial integrity, sovereignty and noninterference in the internal affairs of independent states. The two leaders agree that in the interest of their good-neighbor relations, Zambia and Zaire should continue to intensify their efforts to attain their objective. They agreed that the head of the Zambia province situated along their common border and the governor of Shaba will be authorized by their respective governments to examine all problems likely to be harmful to their good-neighbor relations. They also agreed to facilitate the free return of Zairian refugees in Zambia in conformity with the 1951 Geneva convention of refugees. Finally, they agreed on the need for closer cooperation on security on their common border.

These are the essentials of the joint communique which was issued in connection with the 24-hour working visit of the founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic, Citihc Moraw S[illegible] Seko to Lusaka, Zambia.

## ZIMBABWE

### MANGWENDE CRITICIZES WEST ON PRETORIA SANCTIONS

LD040926 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 3 Mar 81 CA

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Mangwende, today criticized Western countries for trying to bloc the imposition of economic sanctions against the Pretoria regime. Comrade Mangwende was speaking at an airport news conference soon after his arrival from the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, where he attended the 36th ordinary session of the Organization of African Unity Council of Ministers. The minister said the council reaffirmed its support for the plan of action on Namibia which was formulated by the OAU liberation committee before the collapse of the Geneva talks.